FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 051 17 March 1986

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Area, Contadora Ministers Meet in Costa Rica [San Jose Radio Impacto] A 1
Costa Rican Minister's Statement [San Jose Radio Impacto] A 1
Gutierrez, Arias on Regional Meeting [San Jose Radio Reloj] A 2
C.A. Presidents Support Duarte Proposal [ACAN] A 3
Contadora Meeting Postponed Until Mid-April [EFE] A 4

BRAZIL

Government Criticizes George Shultz' Remarks D 1
Incident Termed 'Closed' D 1
Government Supports U.S. Proposal Against Chile D 1
Crew of Panamanian Vessel Carrying Arms Arrested D 2
February Trade Surplus Reaches $759 Million D 2
Briefs: Cuiaba Court Sentences Policemen; D 2
Bank's Foreign Offices Closed;
Credit Agreement With Colombia

CHILE

Further Reaction on UN Human Rights Debate E 1
Del Valle Comments E 1
Further Del Valle Remarks E 1
PDC's Zaldivar Comments [ANALISIS 11-17 Mar] E 2
Socialists Criticize U.S. Stand E 3
National Union Party Wants Open Elections in '89 E 3
Student Demonstration Broken Up; 7 Arrested E 4
Disturbances at Magallanes, Catholic Universities E 4

COLOMBIA

Police Issue Bulletin on Alvaro Fayad Case F 1
M-19 Said To Confirm Death F 1
Threatens Betancur, Others F 1
M-19 Raps Elections, Proposes People's Assembly F 2

ECUADOR

Troops Quell Gen Vargas' 2d Rebellion G 1
Acting Defense Minister Named G 1
Vargas Given Ultimatum G 1
Troops Surround Rebel Garrison G 1
Tanks Enter Air Base G 2
'Undetermined' Casualties G 2
Spokesman Discusses Attack [Madrid] G 2

Government Says 4 Dead, 9 Hurt G 4
Vargas Arrested G 4
Bucaram Comments G 5
Country 'Returns to Normal' G 6
Judge Orders 'Embargo' of Eastern Airlines Plane G 6

PARAGUAY

Police Break Up PLRA Rally; 12 Detained H 1
Peasant Organization Reports Police Repression H 1

PERU

Wagner Discusses Garcia's Argentine Agenda J 1
Government Expels Presumed M-19 Members J 2
Briefs: Sardine Fishing Suspended J 2

VENEZUELA

Lusinchi Speaks at Congress on Economic Measures L 1

PANAMA

Reportage on Labor Code Change, Strike, Violence N 1
Assembly Approves Amendments N 1
Devalle on Bills, Conato Talks N 1
One Killed in Disturbance [LA PRENSA 15 Mar] N 2
Explosions in Capital N 2
Nestle Workers End Strike [LA REPUBLICA 13 Mar] N 3
PAPO Communique [EXTRA 14 Mar] N 3
Riot Squads Enter Companies [EXTRA 14 Mar] N 4
Chamber of Commerce Document N 4
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 14 Mar]
Mauro Zuniga Leads Attacks [CRITICA 15 Mar] N 5
Ministers Discuss Code N 5
PRT Communique Rejects Delvalle Economic Plan N 7
[LA PRENSA 13 Mar]
PDC Leader on Country's Needs at Party Congress N 8
[LA PRENSA 10 Mar]
Editorial Commends New Ambassador to U.S. N 10
[MATUTINO 14 Mar]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Minister Explains Soviet Note on Extradition P 1

EL SALVADOR

Costa Rica's Arias Urges Cooperation for Peace P 1
D'Aubuisson Presents View of Economic Measures P 2
Ruben Zamora Questions Government's Stance P 8
[EL MUNDO 12 Mar]
FMLN-FDR Willing To Discuss Holy Week Truce P 8
FMLN-FDR Denies Submitting New Peace Proposal P 9
[Venceremos]

GUATEMALA

Cerezo Comments on Stagnation in Investments P 10

HONDURAS

Azcona Denies Signing U.S. Pact on Aid to Contras P 11
Azcona Views Meeting With U.S. Envoy Habib P 12

NICARAGUA

Ortega Says American People Helping Nation P 12
Ortega To Attend Area President's Meeting P 13
Carpio on Meeting P 13
Ortega Meets With Carpio P 14
Ortega on Honduran Dialogue, Priests' Remarks P 15
[BARRICADA 13 Mar]
President Departs for Olof Palme's Funeral P 16
Ramirez Views Meeting With U.S. House Delegation P 16
U.S. Roving Ambassador Repeats 'Blackmail' of FSLN P 16
Soviet Weapons To Be Sought If Contra Aid Approved P 17
Tinoco Returns From Talks, Views Border Decisions P 17
FDN Reportedly Shoots Down MI-8 Helicopter P 17
[ACAN]
ARDE, FDN Political Wings Sign 'Unity Document' P 18
[AFP]
ARDE Commanders Say Struggle 'Regressing' P 18
[ACAN]
FDN Claims 459 EPS Casualties 1-15 March [ACAN] P 20

CUBA

Ministry Criticizes Order To Reduce USSR Diplomats Q 1
Habib Cited on Talks With Nicaraguan Officials Q 1
U.S. Government Requests Funds for Guantanamo Q 1
Commentary Scores Reagan Third World Policy Q 1
GRANMA Views Duarte, Seaga as Reagan 'Vassals' Q 2
Nicaraguan Mixed Commission Meeting Ends Q 3
Rodriguez Meets With Swedish Prime Minister Q 3
Veiga Meets With Soviet Trade Delegation Q 4
Castro Reports to Politburo, Secretariat Q 4
Central Committee Member Zubiaur Mir Dies Q 4

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Haitian Government Pledges to Pay $2 Million Debt R 1
Foreign Ministry on Threats to Diplomats in Haiti R 1
Physicians Call of 72-Hour Strike 14 March R 1

CARIBBEAN

ARUBA

Netherlands' Envoy on Dismantling Lago Refinery S 1

HAITI

Two Ministers Resign; Replacements Appointed S 1
Postal Workers' Strike Shuts Down Mail Service S 1

AREA, CONTADORA MINISTERS MEET IN COSTA RICA

Costa Rican Minister's Statement

PA140039 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The second meeting of the deputy foreign ministers of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Contadora began this morning. This meeting is aimed at concluding discussions regarding the establishment of a vigilance commission for the common border.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez opened the meeting by noting that this is the fourth effort to install the commission and to complete some effective work. Prior efforts were made in 1982, 1983, and 1984, said Gutierrez. He emphasized the Costa Rican Government's decision not to yield to the Sandinist petition to create a demilitarized strip on the border with Nicaragua.

[Begin Gutierrez recording] The fact that Costa Rica advocates the creation of the new organization in a detailed, specific, and comprehensive manner does not mean that it has lost interest or that it wants to put aside its confidence in the Contadora document negotiations. If the document were already completed and signed it would not be necessary to create this type of commission. That would be preferable to the Costa Rica Government and it continues to be what is desired. For the same reasons, Costa Rica feels that the mechanisms we are going to create during these negotiations must be temporary as it will only handle border problems between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Unfortunately, as we all know, the Central American crisis is not limited to border incidents. There are peace and security problems; there are political, economic, and social problems. The crisis concerns us all as the Contadora Group sessions have correctly stated, and all of these problems must be solved as a whole.

We would be sadly famous if, with this commission, we began digging the grave of the great hope that surrounds Contadora and its essential idea that a democratic and free Central America must exist and that there can be no exceptions to the democratization of Latin America. In addition, it must be clear that the Costa Rican Government does not agree with the establishment of a demilitarized zone. [end recording]

The government agrees that what should be created is a permament civilian commission that has the assistance of competent advisers in defense and security matters. Gutierrez said that the number of commission members, the number of advisers, and the areas in which knowledge and expertise are needed must still be determined. The privileges and immunity that the commission members will have in Costa Rica and Nicaragua as well as the type and quantity of weapons they will be entitled to carry for personal defense must also be decided.

In the event of border incidents, it must be clearly defined who will report them, what procedure will be followed to report the charge of complaint, what system will be used for the investigation and so forth. All these details will have to be established at the end of the meeting that is being held at the Foreign Ministry today.

The Costa Rican delegation participating in this meeting of foreign ministers is headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Gerardo Trejos. It is also made up of Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos and advisers Rodolfo Quiros Gonzalez and Mario Charpentier, as well as Alvaro Antillon, director general of the Foreign Ministry; and Patricia Duran, deputy director of the Latin American Affairs Department.

The Nicaraguan delegation is headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco. It also includes Nicaraguan Ambassador Leonor Arguello, Ricardo Wheelock, as adviser, Ramon Leets, Mauricio Herdocia, and three other individuals.

Regarding Contadora, the participants are Deputy Foreign Ministers German Nava Carrillo of Venezuela, Guillermo Fernandez of Colombia, Jose Maria Cabrera of Panama, and Ricardo Valero of Mexico, all of them are accompanied by officials of their embassies in our country.

Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco feels that the vigilance commission's expenses must be paid by the Latin America countries and the European nations. Commissions like this will help to create confidence after 4 years of confrontation he added. Asked about a possible dialogue with the Nicaraguan opposition, Tinoco said we are willing to talk to their chief, and mentioned U.S. President Ronald Reagan. There will not be any dialogue with Nicaraguan opponents, he reiterated.

Gutierrez, Arias on Regional Meeting

PA140643 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0110 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Expressing his satisfaction over the results of the meeting between the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan delegations, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said in the presence of the Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers that the basic document reflects the position that President Luis Alberto Monge has been maintaining on the matter. However, Gutierrez said that yesterday's meeting was [word indistinct] and that the efforts will continue. He added that although there is a good basis, there are still pending matters which will require new meetings in order to arrive at a final agreement.

The Contadora Group will meet in Panama City at the end of next week. The subject of the border investigation and supervision comission will be reviewed again at this meeting.

Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said that an inspection of the border region by delegates of the Contadora and support groups will be necessary in order to define some basic matters. The drafting, signing, and ratification of an agreement will also be necessary, which in the case of Costa Rica must be approved by the Legislative Assembly, Gutierrez added. The dates for the continuation of the process outlined in the basic document for the creation of a border commission were not decided at the meeting held all day Wednesday and into the night. Foreign Minister Gutierrez said that the program to be followed will be determined at the next meeting of the Contadora and Support groups and the Central American foreign ministers.

However, Gutierrez was clear in stating that there are no bilateral talks between Costa Rica and Nicaragua scheduled to discuss this subject, although Deputy Foreign Minister Gerardo Trejos said that the negotiations to draft an agreement together would begin in the next few days.

Regarding yesterday's disagreement with Deputy Public Security Minister Johnny Campos Loaiza, who said that no agreement should be signed with Nicaragua yet, Foreign Minister Gutierrez said that the disagreement was in form and not in substance. In this regard, he said that he met with Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza this morning, who told him that he agreed with the terms of the basic document for the creation of a border commission. Gutierrez said that logically we are not a monolithic country, and that this is why there are different viewpoints.

Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez said that the document signed only outlines the agreements reached, but that the Costa Rican Government does not have any obligations until a treaty is signed. The document reflects the subjects discussed and the agreements reached. In other words, it was the culmination of another phase of the negotiations which falls within the framework of the Contadora Group process, Gutierrez added. He insisted once more that in order to complete the negotiation, it will be necessary to sign a formal treaty, and that further talks will be necessary.

Some observers believe that the establishment of a border commission under the conditions agreed at the meeting held yesterday in the presence of the Contadora Group deputy foreign ministers will be decided by the new government. The fact that it will be necessary to have legislative approval means that it will not be discussed by the current legislature. In addition, the negotiations for the treaty and the allocation of the necessary funds will require time, according to people involved in the treaty procedures and negotiations.

Those who believe that the new government will decide on the establishment of a border commission have said that the Contadora and Support Group countries cannot offer aid on their own. It is necessary that Costa Rica and Nicaragua together ask those countries to conduct efforts ot their behalf, based on an agreement to establish a supervision and vigilance commission. That means that new negotiations and definitive talks between Costa Rica and Nicaragua will be necessary prior to obtaining aid such as helicopters, vehicles, launches, and weapons for the commission.

Costa Rican President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez believes that a civilian mission to supervise the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border will not be very successful. Regarding the agreements reached during Tuesday's meeting between the two countries and the Contadora Group's deputy foreign ministers, he said: I would repeat Napoleon's phrase: Dress me slowly, as I am in a hurry. He added: One thing we must mediate on is that we cannot risk a new failure as in the past. He said: Last year we tried to create a commission of this type. I think we must procede with caution to be successful. It is not really easy to guarantee our neutrality with civilian observers at a border more than 300 km in length. Although I am not fully aware of the results of Tuesday's meeting, I would say that we must think a great deal in order not to risk another failure with Nicaragua, Arias concluded.

C.A. PRESIDENTS CUPPORT DUARTE PREPOSAL

PA160051 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2345 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 15 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran, Guatemalan, and Costa Rican presidents today asked the Nicaraguan Government to accept Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte's proposal to seek a dialogue between the Sandinists and the opposition.

The joint statement was reported today after the meeting between Oscar Arias, Costa Rican president-elect, and Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo in Tegucigalpa. The Central American presidents said: "During our meeting we agreed to support the Salvadoran president's initiative." The presidents agreed to suport Duarte's proposal to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega so that both he and Duarte "will initiate, each in his own country, a dialogue with the opposition to seek national reconciliation," according to the document signed today.

The presidents asserted: "Because we know the storm that looms over Central America, we know that the region's peace is based on dialogue and understanding among the peoples of these two nations and the solidarity of these peoples in the exercise of democracy."

Presidents Vinicio Cerezo, Arias, and Azcona also said: "Those of us who want to avoid war support the determination and all measures, like the proposed by Duarte, that will help to eliminate violence and bring the parties in discord closer together."

They added: "Our support for this interesting initiative is neither a unique nor isolated fact among all democracies of the world to induce the Nicaraguan leaders to admit the urgency of opening a path for dialogue and thus create the proper conditions for peace in the area."

CONTADORA MEETING POSTPONED UNTIL MID-APRIL

PA151950 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1850 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Caracas, 15 Mar (EFE) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi announced today that the meeting of foreign ministers of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) scheduled for 22 and 23 March [dates as received] has been postponed.

Consalvi indicated that the meeting convoked for Contadora Island, Panama, will be postponed until the middle of April.

He explained that the reason for the postponement is that it had been difficult to harmonize the commitments of some foreign ministers for those dates.

He added that the April meeting will be very significant "because the foreign ministers who have a direct interest in the quest for peace in the region will be present for the first time."

Consalvi announced that "open support" will be given to the initiatives that have emerged from the Central American countries, such as during the summit meeting of presidents and the regional parliamentary meeting. He added that the latter has the support and sympathy of many Latin American congressmen and will be the object of actions by them, in an effort to consolidate democracy and stability.

The Venezuelan minister expressed confidence that current circumstances will be favorable for making progress in the process of negotiations to consolidate peace in Central America.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES GEORGE SHULTZ' REMARKS

PY130256 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0217 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Mar (EFE) -- Ruy Nogueira, Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman, has labeled the statement by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that Nicaragua is training guerrilla groups to reportedly operate in Brazil as "unfortunate, inappropriate, and irrelevant."

The spokesman reported that Elliott Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Inter-American Affairs, had sent a letter of apology to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry.

Shultz told the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Nicaragua is training guerrilla groups to operate in Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Nogueira said: "There is no Nicaraguan intervention in Brazilian internal affairs."

Shultz made his statements to a committee on 27 February, as he was requesting Congress' authorization to provide $100 million for the Nicaraguan "contras."

The Brazilian Embassy in Washington has requested an explanation from the State Department of Shultz' statements, the Brazilian spokesman added.

Abrams has sent a letter to Brazilian Foreign Affairs Under Secretary Gilberto Velloso, saying that "I regret that this matter has caused confusion."

The U.S. official acknowledged in the letter that the existence of the groups to which Shultz referred does not imply that there are guerrillas in Brazil.

Incident Termed 'Closed'

PY150407 Rio de Janeiro Radio Globo Network in Portuguese 0305 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] The United States has admitted having improperly used Brazil's name. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry has regarded as closed the incident provoked by George Shultz' remarks that Brazilian guerrilla fighters were being trained in Nicaragua to see action in Brazil.

Itamaraty has received a letter noting that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz meant that Brazilians were being trained in Nicaragua, but not to see action in Brazil.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS U.S. PROPOSAL AGAINST CHILE

PY151316 Brazilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Brazil supports the U.S. proposal requesting the UN Human Rights Commission to condemn the Chilean Government. For the past 2 years, Brazil has not voted in favor of this type of proposal because it considered the (?charges) to be exaggerated.

CREW OF PANAMANIAN VESSEL CARRYING ARMS ARRESTED

PY151524 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1411 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Mar (EFE) -- At dawn today, the Brazilian Federal Police arrested the 8-member crew of the S.S. Mobitu. The Panamanian flag carrier was transporting arms from Argentina to Africa, according to information confirmed by authorities. The vessel did not have a scheduled stopover in Rio de Janeiro.

The police action took place after the Panamanian vessel illegally entered Brazilian waters. The ship was surrounded by patrol boats and the crew forced to surrender.

The eight members of the crew, whose nationality and names have not been released, are currently being held under arrest by the Rio de Janeiro Federal Police, while awaiting the conclusion of investigations. The police sources who were consulted did not disclose any information on the size of the arms shipment being transported by the vessel.

FEBRUARY TRADE SURPLUS REACHES $759 MILLION

PY131624 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The Brazilian trade balance surplus during February 1986 was $719 million. This was reported yesterday by Roberto (Fendix), president of the Bank of Brazil oreign Trade Department[CACEX]. He explained that there was a growth of 34 percent as compared to January 1986.

According to (Fendix), the government economic measures did not affect exports, which maintained a normal flow, and CACEX is already beginning to review its prediction for this year's trade balance. He feels that the surplus will reavh $12.4 billion.

BRIEFS

CUIABA COURT SENTENCES POLICEMEN -- The Cuiaba criminal court has sentenced two police men, Laury San Martin Piaxao and Moacyr Roberto Temusa, to 27 years in prison. They were accused of murdering 10 people reportedly involved in the so-called "blue towel" crime. These two policemen have accused Governor Santos of instigating the murders of Lawyer Celso Quintela, and Security Secretary Oscar Travato, and of being involved in drug trafficking. Other former policemen involved in the same crime and sentenced to long imprison terms are Osvaldo Ferreira do Santos, Ezio Guimaraes Santiago, Modesto Magalhaes Pinto, and Aguinaldo Godoy. [Excerpts] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 11 Mar 86 PY]

BANK'S FOREIGN OFFICES CLOSED -- As of today, the Bank of Brazil offices in Gabon, Egypt, Morocco, Senegal, Nigeria, and Tunisia, will be closed. This decision was made yesterday at the meeting of the bank's board here in Brasilia. This measure is part of the reorganization policy of foreign acitivities of the institution. It seeks to save more than $1 million annually. [Text] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 11 Mar 86 PY]

CREDIT AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA -- Bank of Brazil President Camilo Calazans yesterday signed a credit contract in Colombia for $8.5 million. This money will be used to finance 85 percent of the services that Brazil will grant to Colombia. The payment of the credit will be made directly to the Brazilian company affiliated with CACEX [Excerpts] [Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 12 Mar 86 PY]

FURTHER REACTION ON UN HUMAN RIGHTS DEBATE

Del Valle Comments

PY142056 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Upon returning to Chile, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has reiterated that our country has its own political program, which will be implemented until its goal is reached. Minister Del Valle made this statement in reply to the resolution presented to the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva by the United States and Mexico.

[Begin del Valle recording] Chile has determined to reach a goal. Chile has its own timetable, which it is carrying out. We have told the friendly countries that we are going to do things our own way, therefore pressures and recommendations [passage indistinct] because we have shown our good will but we are moving ahead in accordance with our internal situation, in accordance with the Chilean timetable. [end recording]

Jaime del Valle also said that the government is going to evaluate the resolution with tranquillity and serenity, and that it will then show the procedures that have been established to answer the charges.

[Begin Del Valle recording] We are not going to make hasty decisions because we have (?enemies) who want us to show desperation and hastiness. We are not going to do that. We are going to evaluate the resolution with tranquillity and serenity and then we are going to choose the appropriate path within the established procedure, which is relatively long. We have good possibilities to defend our position because when we allowed Mr Volio to enter Chile we were able to get inside the system of the Human Rights Commission [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes said that he was not aware of the U.S. resolution against Chile. Jaime del Valle indicated that the U.S. ambassador told him that he was not aware of any speech by the U.S. delegate, Richard Schifter, and reiterated that Schifter did not say what the press agencies reported. Del Valle said that the explanation was given to him by the U.S. ambassador on the telephone this morning.

According to press agencies, the resolution approved in Geneva by members of the Human Rights Commission was put at the consideration of the commission president, Austrian (Kurt Hurling). The report also indicates that the resolution was adopted based on a project submitted by the United States and that sections of the resolution, prepared by Mexico with the support of Algeria and Yugoslavia, were added.

The resolution demands that Chilean officials thoroughly investigate any violation of human rights and that appropriate measures be taken against those responsible for the violations. The U.S. delegate before the commission, Richard Schifter, explained that the objective of the U.S. Government resolution is to encourage a peaceful change toward democracy in Chile. The U.S. delegates previously admitted that the U.S. Government had consulted with Chilean opposition leaders about the draft resolution.

Further Del Valle Remarks

PY1511244 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has said that the Chilean Government will answer the Volio report and the final draft resolution submitted to the UN Human Rights Commission, which was voted on today, at the appropriate time.

Del Valle made this statement during an unusual visit with the journalists accredited to the Enrique Berstein Press Room at the Foreign Ministry. Asked about his meeting with General Videla, del Valle said that there are a great number of activities in the Foreign Ministry, but that he is not desperate over the Volio report. Del Valle said: No, I am not desperate. I am very busy. We are preparing for the binational meeting to be held in Buenos Aires next April, the trip of the Chilean delegation to China, and the visit of the Peruvian foreign minister. We are working in many very interesting areas.

Jaime del Valle also pointed out that President Pinochet listens attentively and calmly to the reports submitted to him on the human rights issue by the Foreign Ministry. He added that at the appropriate time, Chile will answer the Volio report and the final draft resolution submitted to the UN Human Rights Commission.

The foreign minister said that this morning U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes told him that the U.S. Government is not using the word condemn in the Chilean case. Del Valle added that the text of the final UN resolution will be delivered to him today. Let us recall that the UN Human Rights Commission has unanimously condemned the violation of human rights in Chile.

PDC's Zaldivar Comments

PY141642 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish 11-17 Mar 86 p 44

["Exclusive interview" granted to Patricio Acevedo by Chilean Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leader Andres Zaldivar -- date and place not given -- quotation marks as published]

[Excerpt] [Introductory passage omitted] [Acevedo] Spokesmen of the Chilean regime have disregarded statements made by U.S. officials who have publicly expressed their concern for the prompt return of democracy in Chile. What is your opinion on how the Chilean situation is viewed in the United States?

[Zaldivar] I base my answer not only on the close contacts I have recently held with members of the Reagan administration but also with those from other U.S. institutions. This time I found that today in the United States there is a single position regarding the Chilean situation. This is completely different fromthe situation I found the last time I visited the United States a year ago. Today they center their concern on two important issues: democracy and human rights, which are the core of an international political campaign. This campaign grants a privileged place to our hemisphere and, therefore, to Chile. But of course, this cannot be interpreted as a manifest will to intervene in our domestic affairs. No, not at all. I believe that this is the sovereign right of any nation -- and particularly that of a superpower that has international influence -- which bases its line of conduct on those values we have already mentioned: democracy and respect of human rights.

The Chilean situation is not a priority case for the United States alone. It is also one of the European countries and for the entire democratic world; because it is one of the few cases in which a dictatorship is still in power after so many years. Therefore, I believe that the statements issued by the Chilean Government describing the U.S. Government statements as "intervention in domestic affairs" are not in keeping with the truth, since it is logical for the United States to adopt its own international policies in keeping with its own pattern of conduct. What is really happening is that the Chilean Foreign Ministry is burying its head in the sand, which is characteristic of regimes that refuse to accept reality and always have a bad ending.

[Acevedo] It has been noted that social mobilization was one of the main factors used to destabilize the governments of the Haiti and Philippines. Do you believe that social mobilization in Chile could yield similar results?

[Zaldivar] Yes, indeed. I hope social mobilization yields similar results in Chile, and I am going to help in the achievement of this goal because I believe that social mobilization is the only tool that a society has available to peacefully demand the enforcement of its rights, such as the return of democracy. All Chileans have the obligation to promote a social mobilization so that the whole of Chilean society can pressure the regime -- through peaceful means -- to tread the path that will lead us to a real and honest democratic transition before it is too late.

[Acevedo] After a visit you paid to PDC Youth Leader Andres Palma in jail, people heard you express your complete support for what Palma said in his ANALISIS interview. Does this mean that you also support such comments by Palma as "if Pinochet does not leave power, we must overthrow him" and that this should be done "with the participation of the Armed Forces?"

[Zaldivar] Well, when I expressed my solidarity to Andres Palma, I did so in general terms. I have also said that dictators leave power either because God takes them or because the people overthrow them. But regarding the participation of the Armed Forces, I believe that any transition process to full democracy must unquestionably be achieved through an understanding between the civilians and the Armed Forces. If there is no understanding, this would mean that the civilians will have to defeat the Armed Forces, but this is not the path that either Andres Palma or I have chosen. This is what I understand he meant, and I support this statement: that is, "there is no democratic solution if there is no understanding with the Armed Forces. The other alternative -- which neither I nor, I believe Andres Palma is in favor of -- that we are going to confront the government and defeat it in the military field, is simply completely senseless."

Socialists Criticize U.S. Stand

PY141532 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Democratic Socialist Party [PSD] leaders have expressed misgivings over the intervention of some countries in Chilean domestic affairs. Luis Angel Santibanez, president, and (Raul Soto Bravo), vice president of the party, have conveyed their opinion to Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle. Santibanez stated that it is a tradition of the Chilean people to defend national dignity. Santibanez added that we are of age, free, and civilized. The PSD president asserted that we Chileans have lived under democracy much longer than those who intend to teach us about it. In conclusion, Santibanez said, that Chile abolished slavery in 1811 and that the United States did not do so for another 50 years.

NATIONAL UNION PARTY WANTS OPEN ELECTIONS IN '89

PY161355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1808 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Santiago, 15 Mar (EFE) -- The rightist Chilean National Union Party (UN) today asked the government of General Pinochet for "open presidential elections for 1989."

In a public declaration the UN said that the Chilean military government's desire to reestablish institutionality is affected by "the lack of constitutional norms to regulate the transition and by a presidential succession mechanism for 1989 that deserves serious criticism."

According to the 1980 Constitution, the government headed by General Augusto Pinochet will end in 1989. At that time the Junta of commanders of the Armed Forces will propose that a presidential candidate be named, and only if this proposal were rejected would elections then be held in 1990, thus extending General Pinochet's mandate for another year. The UN believes that "the government should propose a constitutional reform to allow an open presidential election in 1989 and another reform making the procedure for constitutional amendement more flexible."

The declaration adds that with these measures the military government "can demonstrate its willingness to accept the constructive proposals of the people to guarantee the transfer of power to civilians thus doing away with the mistrust of some sectors." The UN asked the government "to strengthen the action of justice by exercising a strict control over excesses committed by security organizations." The UN also requested "a solution to the problem of people in exile, the full reestablishment of public freedom and the lifting of press restrictions."

STUDENT DEMONSTRATION BROKEN UP; 7 ARRESTED

PY141452 Paris AFP in Spanish 0509 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Santiago, 13 Mar (AFP) -- Eyewitnesses have reported that seven students were arrested in Santiago today while participating in a demonstration near the La Moneda presidential palace. The Carabineros went into action against approximately 300 students from several metropolitan high schools who were protesting for the resignation of Education Minister Sergio Gaete and recognition of the Santiago High School Student Federation.

Yet another area of tension was the Santiago Catholic University, where dozens of youths staged a wake for the freedom of 12 students who were arrested on 10 March. Groups of Carabineros took positions around the university, located on the downtown Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue, but no incidents were reported. Meanwhile, approximately 50 members of the Association of Relatives of Persons Arrested and Missing staged a brief silent demonstration in front of the Villa Grimaldi building in eastern Santiago where security services of the military regime formerly were headquartered. The demonstrators said that they wanted to pay homage to the many women who disappeared after being held under arrest in the building.

DISTURBANCES AT MAGALLANES, CATHOLIC UNIVERSITIES

PA141454 Paris AFP in Spanish 0636 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Punta Arenas, 13 Mar (AFP) -- The Carabineros tonight evicted approximately 100 students from the University of Magallanes, although no one was arrested. The youths had gathered inside the building to participate in a wake protesting the university system and the military government-appointed rectors, but were evicted by dozens of heavily armed policemen. University sources reported that some of the students who tried to resist the eviction were dragged along the corridors and thrown out of this university in Punta Arenas, 2,500 km south of Santiago.

University leader Bernardo Troncoso, who opposed the eviction and was dragged along the corridors, told AFP that "once again the authorities have engaged in repressive actions, but we will continue opposing intervention in the universities." Meanwhile, in Santiago the office of the rector of the Catholic University tonight reported that some 150 persons besieged his offices during the day, shouting insults, breaking windows, busting doors, and writing dirty slogans on the walls. Inside the premises of the Catholic University, several youths staged a wake for the release of 12 students arrested on 10 March.

POLICE ISSUE BULLETIN ON ALVARO FAYAD CASE

PA150217 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] The Bogota police have reported that Alvaro Fayad, who was killed last night during a military operation, was found thanks to a phone call giving a tip as to his whereabouts.

[Begin unidentified speaker's recording] The Bogota Police Department informs the people in general that yesterday, the Police Department received an anonymous phone call providing information on the whereabouts of Alvaro Fayad Delgado, chief of the 19 April Movement [M-19] subversive group. Following the telephone call, the appropriate measures were taken to capture Fayad with the necessary precautions being observed in view of Fayad's reputation and the danger he represented. Once he was located, Fayad put up armed resistance and was killed, along with Maria Cristina de Rosero. A policeman was wounded in the clash. The National Police are grateful for the timely information and encourages the people to continue this kind of cooperation to help maintain order, peace, and tranquillity in the country.

[Signed] Brigadier General Gustavo Gonzalez Puerto, commander of the Bogota Police Department [end recording]

Composer Raul Rosero went to the Colombian attorney general's office this morning to explain that neither he nor his family were involved with Alvaro Fayad. Rosero said that Alvaro Fayad arrived at his apartment pretending to be a radio station representative and saying that he wanted Rosero to prepare a jingle for the station. Fayad was there waiting for Rosero when the authorities arrived. Mrs. Raul Rosero died during the ensuing police operation.

M-19 Said To Confirm Death

PA150050 Bogota Cadena Radio Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Bogota -- The M-19 tonight confirmed the death of guerrilla leader Alvaro Fayad Delgado in an operation carried out last night by combined Army and police forces. However, the authenticity of the document has been questioned, as it is signed by Gustavo Arias Londono known as Commander Boris.

According to sources versed in these activities, the communique received after midday by local newspapers and radio and television stations should have been signed by Carlos Pizarro Leon Gomez who, with the disappearance of Fayad, should be the first in line to succeed him in the rebel organization. The communique is contradictory, and in acknowledging in its first paragraph that the loss of the rebel leader is another setback for the M-19 that has been, dealt to the person who founded, organized, and commanded the movement, in its other paragraphs, it states that we make an unbiased analysis: the subversive scene is clarified with the death of he who, with inefficient military tactics, filled with deeply rooted ideologic sectarianism and personal ambition, assumed command of the movement in 1984.

Threatens Betancur, Others

PA162254 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2215 GMT 16 Mar 86

[By Carlos Lareau]

[Excerpts] Bogota, 16 Mar (EFE) -- The M-19 has threatened Colombian President Belisario Betancur in reprisal for the death of its top leader Alvaro Fayad Delgado, who was killed by the police last Thursday.

At the same time, various sources agreed on the deep strife existing within the guerrilla group, which has been heightened over the succession of the M-19 leadership, a position currently in dispute among several of Fayad's deputy leaders.

In a call to a national information agency, Libardo Parra, one of the military commanders of the rebel organization, directly threatened President Betancur, Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe, and General Victor Delgado Vallarino, police director, as the targets of a future reprisal for Fayad's death. Alvaro Fayad was killed Thursday night when special police groups were alerted by an anonymous caller and raided the apartment in Bogota where the guerrilla leader was at the time.

The newsman who received the call from Parra, known as "Commander Oscar," confirmed to EFE that it was the guerrilla and he quoted him as saying that "Betancur will not conclude his term on 7 August," which is the date that the president will transfer power to whoever succeeds him in the 25 May elections. For their part, the police and the Armed Forces have increased protection around the principal members of the government and military leaders, as well as in public buildings and military installations.

In a communique sent to the Bogota press, Gustavo Arias Londono, one of Fayad's deputies, announced that he has assumed command of the M-19 and has commited himself to "correcting the mistakes" of the slain leader and of Carlos Pizarro Leongomez, another commander of the group in line for the leadership. The note blamed Fayad and Pizarro for "having led to their graves" more than 100 guerrillas in the past weeks and for engaging in tactical and judgment errors.

M-19 RAPS ELECTIONS, PROPOSES PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

PA142225 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0223 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Bogota, 12 Mar (EFE) -- The M-19 guerrilla groups have said that last Sunday's elections in Colombia served to "legitimize the vices of a ruling class." In a communique released today, the M-19 states that the ruling class "makes of tutelage, corruption, false promises, impunity, and selling of votes the instruments to perpetuate a government of the minorities." The document said that "we believe in elections, but without tutelages that impair free voting," adding that this will be achieved "without monopolies of propaganda and information, with education, liberties, and candidates representing the desires of the majorities."

In the same communique, the M-19 denied that the organization had a sabotage plan to be carried out during the elections, and proposed convoking a people's national assembly. For the guerrilla group, "the elections were sabotaged in advance due to the reasons mentioned," Regarding a people's national assembly, the M-19 said that "Colombia demands a new political will based on the possibility of democratic participation of as many of the civilian, political, military, social, and cultural forces as possible. That is the objective of the people's national assembly convoked as of today by the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNG)," the document concludes. The CNG is a fusion of the insurgent forces made up of the M-19, the Popular Liberation Army, the "Quintin Lame" Indian group, and the National Liberation Army, among others. Last Sunday, Colombians elected 114 senators, 199 chamber representatives, deputies to 23 departmental assemblies, intendency and county representatives and councilmen for approximately 1,000 municipalities. The Liberal Party received more than 49 percent of the votes cast.

TROOPS QUELL GEN VARGAS' 2D REBELLION

Acting Defense Minister Named

PA141459 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1250 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Executive decree issued by Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero in Quito on 13 March; read by Joffre Torbau, secretary of public administration -- live or recorded]

[Text] By means of Executive Decree No. 1680 of this date, the resignation of the national defense minister has been accepted. Article 29 of the Armed Forces Personnel Law establishes that in the case of disability or absence of the national defense minister, he must be replaced by the chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces. Exercising the powers granted by Point E of Article 88 of the Constitution, the following is decreed:

Article 1. Division General Jorge Azanza, chief of the Joint Command of the Armed Forces, is placed in charge of the National Defense Ministry until the minister is appointed.

Issued at the National Palace in Quito on 13 March 1986

[Signed] Leon Febres Cordero Rivadeneira, constitutional president of the Republic.

Vargas Given Ultimatum

PA161701 Paris AFP in Spanish 1641 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Quito, 14 Mar (AFP) -- General Frank Vargas has acknowledged receipt of an ultimatum that expires today at 1700 GMT. It demands that he abandon the Quito Air Force base that he militarily occupied at noon on Thursday. If the ultimatum is rejected, government forces will attack, he added. The former commander in chief of the Air Force stated this to foreign reporters he met with at the air base, the entrance of which is covered by three Army tanks. This information has not been confirmed by officials.

Troops Surround Rebel Garrison

PA141708 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1603 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Quito, 14 Mar (DPA) -- Government troops today closed in around the military air base at Quito, the general garrison of the forces that have rebelled against the military command of Ecuador. Meanwhile, the area remained cordoned off by the police. A broad sector in northern Quito, where the air base is located, was cordoned off this morning (local time) and not even newsmen are allowed in the area.

Surveillance at public buildings has been redoubled while police riot control vehicles are posted in strategic points of the city in order to prevent further demonstrations similar to the ones that took place early this morning. Army troops in field uniforms are mounting a permanent guard around the Government Palace in the colonial center of Quito, although traffic has not been interrupted. [passage omitted]

A high-level legislative commission this morning began to mediate, apparently with the approval of the government authorities. It was not learned, however, if the government would agree to negotiate a solution to the new conflict, in view of the fact that the first rebellion -- that began last Friday and concluded on Tuesday -- concluded with an agreement that failed within 48 hours. The fact that the base is situated in a densely populated area in Quito is apparently impeding a military solution to the crisis as an armed clash in this area would result in a slaughter.

Tanks Enter Air Base

PA141800 Paris AFP in Spanish 1742 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Quito, 14 Mar (APF) -- Three Army tanks entered the Mariscal Sucre Air Base in Quito 20 minutes after the attack by troops loyal to Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero began at 1150 (1650 GMT) to dislodge rebel Air Force General Frank Vargas Pazzos. Moments earlier Pazzos had asked for the resignation of the president and the formation of a civilian-military government. Febres Cordero had warned that the attitude of the rebel general "was not only a case of military insubordination but a political conspiracy underway."

Five minutes before the attack, loud shouts were heard inside as well as a harangue in which the rebel general called on his men to defend themselves. Before the attack began, Varbas Pazzos said that he would resist to the end. Heavy shooting and bursts of machinegun fire were heard in northern Quito where the base is located and where some ambulances have arrived. Calm prevailed in the rest of the capital following the establishment of the state of emergency last night and the establishment of prior censorship. During the attack, all the radio stations broadcast music.

'Undetermined' Casualties

PA141855 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1823 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Quito, 14 Mar (EFE) -- The attack on the "Mariscal Sucre" Air Base of Quito by government troops lasted less than 1 hour, in spite of the fact that the troops loyal to rebel General Frank Vargas put up a strong fight. The assault -- with tanks, artillery, and infantry -- has left an undetermined number of dead and wounded. EFE observed that there are at least two civilians wounded on the Avenue of the Press that leads to the base. There is heavy smoke in the area and the shooting continues, although it is sporadic. There are many ambulances rushing to the scene. The government troops reported that they have almost completely occupied the base, but the rebel Vargas has not been found as yet.

According to the Quito radio stations, Vargas left this morning for Manta Air Force Base, where he was entrenched from 7-11 March before turning himself in and being placed under arrest at the Quito base, deceiving the Army and then continuing with his rebellion. The Air Force has not participated yet in the attacks, but there was heavy activity in the airport area. The civilian airport, next to the military airport, has been closed to traffic since yesterday morning. The permanent calls for dialogue -- including the most recent one made by the President of Parliament Averroes Bucaram -- have apparently been useless, because the armed clash that all Ecuadorans feared has taken place.

Spokesman Discusses Attack

LD142001 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Telephone interview with spokesman for the Presidency of Ecuador, Joffre Torbay, in Quito, by reporter Madrid Daniel Peral -- live]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified announcer] The second rebellion by Ecuador's General Vargas, the former Air Force chief, ended when government troops took the Mariscal Sucre base near the capital, Quito.

Daniel Peral from our international news desk has managed to get in touch with the office of the President of the Republic in Quito, Ecuador.

[Peral] Joffre Torbay, spokesman for the Presidency of Ecuador, good evening.

[Torbay] Good evening.

[Peral] We would like to know what the situation is at the Mariscal Sucre military air base in Quito?

[Torbay] The Mariscal Sucre air base, which was seized yesterday by the rebellious general, this afternoon was totally occupied by the three services of our Armed Forces -- the Navy, Air Force and Army.

[Peral] Do you know the whereabouts of the rebellious general, Frank Vargas?

[Torbay] So far it has not been established exactly where the general is, but it is presumed that he has fled to an unknown destination.

[Peral] Reports have reached Spain which say that General Vargas has gone to the Manta air base where he led the first rebellion.

[Torbay] People are making suppositions which are completely groundless, because that base is totally loyal to the government.

[Peral] Do you know if General Vargas has left the Mariscal Surcre base with any military units, or alone?

[Torbay] The impression is that he left alone or perhaps accompanied by one or two people, but no more.

[Peral] Has there been fighting at the Mariscal Sucre military base between government troops and the rebels?

[Torbay] Regrettably, yes. Up to the last moment groups supporting the rebellious general fired on the government forces, the forces of the Constitution, and this meant that some clashes took place.

[Peral] Were there any casualties?

[Torbay] There is talk of three or four wounded. At the moment one cannot say exactly what has happened with the forces which occupied the base.

[Peral] Does the government believe that this rebellious general is just an isolated case, or does he have the support of any civilian or military group in the country?

[Torbay] Fortunately, it is a completely isolated case, although there is still an opposition which tries by all possible means to take advantage of any of these things in order to destabilize democracy in Ecuador.

[Unidentified announcer] These were statements we received live from Quito from a spokesman for the Presidency of the Republic. So we can take it that the second rebellion by the Ecuadoran General Vargas has ended.

The Spanish Government has expressed its support for the democratic regime in Ecuador and its condemnation of any attempt to undermine the institutional order, according to a note issued a few minutes ago by the Diplomatic Information Office [OID]. The OID note says, and I quote, that in view of the present circumstances which have forced the Government of Ecuador to declare a state of emergency, the Spanish Government wishes to express its solidarity with the constitutional president of the Republic of Ecuador and reaffirms its support for the democratic regime in that country. At the same time it condemns any attempt to undermine the institutional order.

Government Says 4 Dead, 9 Hurt

PA142101 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2041 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] The government reported today that after recapturing the Quito Air Force base from the rebel forces, the balance is four dead and nine wounded on both sides, including civilians. According to a government report obtained by RUETER, the rebel forces had two wounded. The source added that the troops loyal to President Leon Febres Cordero sustained two dead and seven wounded, two of whom are in serious condition. The report added that two civilians were killed.

Early this afternoon, the troops loyal to President Febres Cordero took over the Mariscal Sucre Air Force Base located next to the civilian airport, where General Frank Vargas Pazzos, who managed to flee according to official sources, had entrenched himself.

Vargas Arrested

PA150215 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 0137 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] The report we issued this afternoon has been confirmed: General Frank Vargas has been arrested at Mariscal Sucre Air Base, located in the capital. The official report reads as follows:

While the so-called "Operation Rake" was being carried out by the Armed Forces, who are controlling the installations of the Mariscal Sucre Air Base in Quito, Lt Gen Frank Vargas Pazzos -- who participated in the subversive rebellion against democracy and the Constitution, which was defeated shortly after noon today -- was discovered at the Air Force base's commissary, where he had hidden.

Once the place where Gen Frank Vargas had sought shelter was discovered, he was arrested and, according to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, he will be subject to military penal norms for the trial, during which the appropriate responsibilities and the applicable sanctions will be established. Lt Gen Vargas will remain under arrest at a military unit. Immediately after the Armed Forces concluded the operation aimed at curbing the rebellious attempt against democracy and recovered control of the base, which is located in the northern area of Quito, various rumors started to circulate concerning what had happened with the rebel leader -- who was not located when the military action concluded.

"Operation Rake" was immediately started, designed to carefully examine the zone to guarantee control and prevent any surprise and unexpected actions. During this operation, the rebel leader was discovered inside the installations of the Ecuadoran Air Force's commissary.

According to what the president of the Republic has stated on many occasions, and what was one of the main points established on Tuesday of this week following the talks at the Manta Air Base, It Gen Frank Vargas will be tried in an impartial and objective way by the court which is determined by the Armed Forces' laws, and according to the procedures established by these norms concerning deadlines, terms, evidence, and sentences. The president specified the plan by which the investigations will be conducted and has also established a high-level commission, which is comprised of outstanding generals in reserve service, who will analyze the charges against certain military commanders and collaborate to fully enforce justice.

Bucaram Comments

PA152344 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Although Congress asked President Leon Febres Cordero to stop the Army from attacking the Mariscal Sucre Air Force Base in an attempt to subdue Lieutenant General Frank Vargas Pazzos, the attack was carried out with a regrettable number of dead and wounded. The names of the victims have not been released following orders from the superiors. National Congress President Averroes Bucaram refers to the resolution approved by Congress and the appeal it made to prevent the Army from attacking the Air Force base:

[Begin recording] [Bucaram] Congress informed the presidency of the Republic of the resolution it approved.

[Unidentified reporter] What action has the National Congress taken to order a stop to all military actions and clashes among Ecuadoreans, particularly all members of the Armed Forces?

[Bucaram] We have announced the Congress' decision to the nation.

[Reporter] What is Congress doing to reinforce the constitutional regime and to defend democracy?

[Bucaram] Congressmen are here to defend the constitutional order and democracy, but this does not mean that we must approve of the killing among Ecuadoreans and do nothing about it. We took action early this morning by making an appeal to the members of the Armed Forces and to the president of the Republic. We want to reiterate Congress' decision to prevent clashes among Ecuadoreans and we demand an end to the military actions being carried out at this moment. We cannot approve clashes among Ecuadoreans and bloodshed in our country.

[Reporter] Is that Congress' resolution to the country?

[Bucaram] It is Congress' duty to prevent bloodshed among Ecuadoreans. We have been in direct contact with the president of the Republic to let him know of our resolution and to hold him responsible for what happens.

[Reporter] Has the executive branch responded?

[Bucaram] Thus far we have not received a reply to our resolution. [end recording]

Country 'Returns to Normal'

PA160024 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2221 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Quito, 15 Mar (REUTER) -- Ecuador returns to normal today after withstanding two military rebellions, changes in the military leadership, a national emergency, dead and wounded, and the closure of news media during the last few days. Information Minister Patricio Quevedo said to REUTERS that the country is calm, and added that the leader of the two coup attempts, General Frank Vargas Pazzos, and an unspecified number of his followers are under arrest in a military prison awaiting trial. "The state of emergency decreed on Friday night will surely be lifted on Monday, once all the administrative procedures have been carried out. This has not been possible given the normal weekend holidays," he explained.

Quevedo added that his office is working on the cancellation of the closure which was ordered on Friday against four local radio stations within the framework of a press censure ordered by the government to avoid any disruption of order. The Air Force bases in Manta and Quito that were seized by Vargas Pazzos were carrying out their normal activities today, and the local airport -- which was closed yesterday to domestic and international traffic -- began operating again today, it was stated by aeronautical sources.

Quevedo reported that the list of victims is still four dead and nine wounded, and -- except for Vargas Pazzos and one or two of his deputies -- "there are no other prisoners in the country with regard to the latest events."

Meanwhile, oil -- which represents approximately 70 percent of Ecuadoran exports -- was sold yesterday for $11.41 a barrel; the average price last year was $26, $22.30 in January, and approximately $17 in February. "Although the political-military problems have evidently been overcome and we still have the electoral campaign for legislative elections in June, the greatest problem in Ecuador is oil and the impact which will be felt shortly," it was stated by industrial sources.

Government spokesmen calculated Ecuador losses at $60-$65 million for every $1 drop in the crude oil export price. According to certain political sectors, it is necessary to renegotiate the $7.4 billion foreign debt. In December Ecuador managed to postpone the payment of $5.2 billion due in 1989 for 12 years with a 3-year grace period. In addition, while an agreement is being negotiated with the IMF to replace the one which recently expired, it is scheduled to pay $700 million in foreign debt interests this year.

JUDGE ORDERS 'EMBARGO' OF EASTERN AIRLINES PLANE

PA161952 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1920 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Guayaquil (Ecuador) 16 Mar (EFE) -- An Eastern Airlines aircraft has been embargoed through a judicial order and is currently being held at the Simon Bolivar International Airport in Guayaquil. The embargo was authorized by a judge moments before the aircraft's scheduled departure to Panama, Miami and New York. The passengers, therefore, were asked to leave the plane, according to the local press. The embargo was ordered as a legal action in a suit filed by the CAFINSA Financial Enterprise in Guayaquil, which claims that Braniff owed them 150 million sucres (approximately $1 million). Eastern Airlines acquired the assets and liabilities of Braniff, which has ended operations.

POLICE BREAK UP PLRA RALLY; 12 DETAINED

PY170148 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0108 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Asuncion, 16 Mar (EFE) -- The Paraguayan police today broke up a meeting of the opposition Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) in an incident in which 12 people were detained. There was an undetermined number of people wounded and bruised, including 2 soldiers. Miguel Abdon Saguier, a candidate for the party's presidency, is among those detained. According to fellow party members, he was "savagely beaten over the head with an iron bar," and the state of his health is unknown because he is being held incommunicado.

PLRA leaders have stressed that the incidents began on 15 March with the arrest of several local leaders and the concentration of soldiers in a rural area of Cordillera Department, where a rally was to be held. According to the leaders, the rally had the necessary authorization from the government. A caravan of PLRA militants, which on 16 March was heading for the rally, broke through a police barricade with shouts of "down with the dictatorship." The soldiers fired at least five shots but according to eyewitnesses, no one was hit.

In a communique, the PLRA stressed that during the rally, in which approximately 5,000 persons participated, the police rushed the speaker's rostrum, attacked Saguier, and dragged him, wounded, to a paddy wagon. During a confrontation with the police at the site of the rally, the demonstrators wounded at least two soldiers, according to the party's leaders.

The PLRA leaders indicated during a press conference that despite these incidents, the will for dialogue demonstrated by the party leaders prevented greater violence because the soldiers were in a position to fire their weapons. Miguel Angel Yaryes, the PLRA's president, blamed the Interior Ministry for the incident and attributed it "to the fear (of the government) of the political change that is to come" and to "a death rattle" of the regime of General Alfredo Stroessner. Yaryes guaranteed that the party will carry on with its campaign. The PLRA, which had nearly 80 members arrested last year, is one of the parties that it considered to be "irregular" by the government of Gen Stroessner. It also belongs to the opposition coalition National Accord, which has the support of the church in its project for a multisectorial dialogue for a peaceful transition to democracy in Paraguay.

PEASANT ORGANIZATION REPORTS POLICE REPRESSION

PY152122 Paris AFP in Spanish 0540 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Asuncion, 14 Mar (AFP) -- The Paraguayan Peasant Movement (MCP), a trade union with a membership of nearly 20,000 farmers, today denounced mounting repression by the political police. According to the MCP this is the worst repression it has experienced since its establishment 6 years ago. MCP coordinator Gabriel Garcia has revealed that some uniformed outlaws carry out arrests, kidnappings, make all kind of threats, and even kill members of the proletariat. Garcia emphasized that the periodic arrests of farmers for having attempted to form a branch of the Permanent Assembly of Landless Peasants (APCT) flagrantly violates national laws and human rights. Cristina de Ortellado, chairwoman of the Permanent Commission of Relatives of Missing and Murdered People (CPFDA), has received death threats -- as did her husband before he died -- stating that she would be killed if she continues chairing the CPFDA. According to the reports, police officers from a police station in Caaguazu, 180 km east of Asuncion, a week ago seized two buses that were transporting more than 100 peasants to Asuncion.

WAGNER DISCUSSES GARCIA'S ARGENTINE AGENDA

PY131529 Paris AFP in Spanish 1530 GMT 12 Mar 86

[By Jose Calmet]

[Text] Lima, 12 Mar (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Allan Wagner announced here today that the foreign debt, regional disarmament, and the promotion of bilateral cooperation are the main topics on the agenda that Peruvian President Alan Garcia and his Argentine counterpart, Raul Alfonsin, will address during an official visit that Garcia will pay to Argentina from 14 to 16 March. Wagner said that the two governments have points of agreement on these issues and on the urgent need for a policy of political cooperation with the other countries of the region, so that Latin America's problems may be solved with Latin American solutions. Garcia and his entourage will arrive in Buenos Aires at 1030 on 14 March. The two presidents will hold at least two working meetings and will sign a joint declaration on the agreements that they will sign, in keeping with the visitor's agenda.

Wagner added that the two presidents will analyze bilateral relations within the framework of a Latin American continent in which solidarity and unity are increasingly stronger and in which all nations are convinced that they have a common future. He stressed that the presidential meeting will be significant because of the common views that the two heads of state share, because of the traditional, historical links between the two nations, and because the international crisis is still battering our economies and the debt crisis is still hindering our development.

Wagner pointed out that beyond all doubt, the debt will be the main issue discussed by the two presidents. He explained that Argentina and Peru, as well as the 11 members of the Consensus of Cartagena, agree on an essential issue: the debt cannot be repaid at the expense of our development. Neither should it cause our people to starve. The debt must be serviced with a percentage of the export income that should not hinder national development.

Garcia has allocated 10 percent of the Peruvian export income for repaying the debt, which is approximately $14 billion, and decided to do without the IMF in all negotiations. Argentina has thus far followed the IMF rules to refinance its $50-million debt. However, some analysts believe that Alfonsin is willing to adopt the new Latin American rules of the game.

The Peruvian president himself has recently proposed that the Andean Reserve Fund (FAR) be converted into a Latin American alternative that could replace the IMF. It is not by chance that coincidentally with the presidential talks, the FAR will begin a 48-hour meeting in Buenos Aires on 13 March. The meeting will be attended by Argentine observers, who will consider the Peruvian proposals.

Wagner remarked that it is clear that the international situation involving the foreign debt and the difficulties involved in the slow process of renegotiation with the creditors are forcing debtor countries to take a sovereign stand on the issue. According to diplomatic sources, in addition to advocating a freeze on the regional arms race so that more resources can be allocated for development programs, the two presidents will also review the international situation, particularly the Central American crisis and the problem involving the Malvinas Islands, over which Argentina claims sovereignty.

Wagner said that efforts will be made to promote bilateral political, cultural, and economic cooperation. In the economic area, Wagner mentioned a possible agreement over an old and ambitious project to build a railway that will join Buenos Aires and Lima through Bolivia. Wagner said that this project will be a railway corridor between the Peruvian Pacific coast and the Argentine Atlantic coast that will strengthen links between the two nations and that will help Bolivia overcome its landlocked situation.

The two presidents will also discuss what to do with the $100-million balance of the $300-million line of credit that Argentina granted Peru in 1981 which Peru has not yet used. According to an agreement reached in November 1985, the $100-million balance was to be used to help solve Peru's food shortage through the purchase of 900 tons of wheat, 50 tons of corn, and 40 tons of soybean [figures as received] from Argentina in 1986. According to diplomatic sources, President Garcia will ask Alfonsin that part of the balance be used for financing a passenger train project in Lima, a city of 6 million people.

In the commercial area, the presidents will discuss countertrade formulas (barter). It has been reported that Peru will offer iron for Argentina's iron and steel industry, as well as copper, lead, silver, zinc, cotton fiber, cotton textiles, alpaca wool, and other textiles.

In the nuclear area, efforts will be made to reactivate the construction of a reactor for peaceful purposes in Lima. Argentina has financed 90 percent ($73 million) of this project, which is almost 10 years old and which has not been completed because of Peru's financial problems.

The Ministry of Industry, Trade, Integration, and Tourism has reported that in the past few years, the balance of trade has been favorable to Peru. In 1984, Peruvian sales to Argentina reached $126.5 million, while Peruvian imports from Argentina totaled $31.3 million, resulting in a $95.1 million surplus for Peru.

GOVERNMENT EXPELS PRESUMED M-19 MEMBERS

PY152333 Paris AFP in Spanish 1540 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Lima, 15 Mar (AFP) -- Lima airport authorities today reported that two Colombian citizens, presumed members of the M-19 guerrilla organization, who entered Peru 2 weeks ago seeking asylum, left Lima yesterday on the orders of the Peruvian Government. The suurce stated that Mario Restrepo Bardon and Hernando Calvo Ospina and their Ecuadorean wives and young children left for Madrid accompanied by an official of the United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Unconfirmed reports have stated that the Peruvian Government ordered them to leave the country and that an unidentified European country has agreed to accept. The Colombians, whose departure was witnessed by many, refused to make any statements.

BRIEFS

SARDINE FISHING SUSPENDED -- As of 15 March, sardine fishing will be temporarily suspended according to a resolution issued by the Ministry of Fisheries and published on 8 March in the GAZETTE. The resolution states that the measure will be enforced until results are obtained from a study by the Sea Institute of the Evolution of Sea Resources. It was also noted that the measure was enforced to allow the biomass to readjust itself. [Text] [Lima Radio del Pacifico in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Mar 86 PY]

LUSINCHI SPEAKS TO CONGRESS ON ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA140641 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Venezuela will resort to the contingency clause to request a broad revision of the terms agreed upon and adjust them to our true paying capacity. President Jaime Lusinchi made this important announcement during his speech to the country at the National Congress. He also asserted his government's willingness to restore economic guarantees when they are necessary for the people's social good.

Lusinchi arrived at the National Congress and clearly said he did not have the intention of delivering a boring speech. At the beginning of his message, he said he would try to change the tradition (without defaulting on the duties imposed on him. He really had some success in this because he made a number of remarks and summed up proposals in 1 hour and 7 minutes, while heads of state usually deliver very long messages at the National Congress. To start with, he pointed out some achievements during 1985. He explained that no reactivation has really been attained in the construction sector, as well as in other sectors dealing with commerce and services. He said that the achievements are not entirely satisfactory, yet he indicated some of them that, in his opinion, have been consolidated.

[Begin recording] Particularly important are the results obtained in 1985 by the agricultural andindustrial sectors, which have attained a growth they had not achieved in more than 6 years. This growth reached 7 and 3 percent respectively in these sectors. Particularly significant is the improvement in agriculture. This has helped the country make considerable savings in foreign exchange and assisted Venezuelans to return to one of the fundamental activities of our agricultural and economic tradition. [end recording]

Later, the president mentioned the foreign public debt and its refinancing. In the first place, he said that not a single dollar of the foreign debt was contracted for by his government. Then, he reiterated what he has said at other times, namely, that it is necessary to refinance the public foreign debt because this refinancing makes possible smooth financial relations between Venezuela and other countries. In addition, he pointed out that the country will resort to the contingency clause.

[Begin recording] We will now invoke this clause with full right and all moral force. [applause] We did not deceive anyone. We had clearly advised our creditors on this. We will invoke the contingency clause because now the contractual legal base has been established and additional documents have polished it. Prior to this, we had been under the arbitrariness of lax and generalized interpretations. Now it is legally, morally, and economically possible. We borrowed money because of our oil and we will pay our obligations with our oil revenues. [applause] [end recording]

During his presidential message, the president mentioned the work of the commission for reform in Venezuela. He clearly referred to the relationship between society and state. He indicated that the state requires a change of course. He said: In this country, everybody thinks that the government has everything and can do everything. But this is not so. Later, he mentioned the relationship between social sectors and the Venezuelan state.

[Begin recording] Many demand honesty and at the same time corrupt public officials. [applause] Others demand [applause] management efficiency, and their pressures hamper decisionmaking. There are some who demand consultations, but they only want to be consulted exclusively. Many protest, [applause] many protest for the state's intervention and harass organizations and officials with demands for regulations, protection, credits, or privileges. [applause] There are others who say they understand the state's change in its clientele concept, yet they base their power and prestige on their getting posts for their friends, fellow party members, or relatives. The objective, then, must be to cleanse the situation and set up a differenc relationship in which genuine rights, merits, and abilities guide relations between citizens and the state. [applause] [end recording]

These type of vices would disappear with the reforms made through the commission designated by the president. Other types of achievements would also be attained.

The president also mentioned the commission's recommendations regarding the restoration of economic guarantees. Specifically, he said: We are in a position of admitting the convenience of this restoration. This takes into consideration that the Constitution clearly establishes the state's power to regulate, as necessary, for the social good.

The president's message also included part of the national government's future strategy in the coming years. He said that, within the strategic plan on a short- and long-term basis, consistent action will be carried out to get financing at adequate terms and reasonable interest rates from multilateral financial intermediaries, specialized financial institutions, and capital goods suppliers. In addition, and in future plans, he said that a policy to rationalize imports will be implemented. This policy will be linked to a process or organic substitution that will foster development of the country in a framework that fosters our production's international competitiveness. The president also expressed the need for the private sector to participate by generating this reactivation, and he added that new investments will be necessary. He indicated that these new investments always entail a risk that businessmen sometimes are reluctant to take.

[Begin recording] Too many times we have heard the clamor for a decrease in the levels of risk and uncertainty to promote private investment. This may seem fair; however, we must not forget that the true and real businessman is the one who takes risks, not the one that invests with the absolute guarantee that he is carrying out a profitable operation. In the future, my government's promotional efforts will be for the real businessman, who is creative and progressive. [end recording]

The situation and aspirations of the workers in our country was another topic mentioned by President Lusinchi in his speech. He referred to the establishment of a national union, in accord with the type of industry [as heard], indicating that it is important to allow its establishment and to gurantee a more equitable distribution of profits. He said it was necessary to increase the presence of the workers in the economic process. We must consider laws to strengthen such actions, President Lusinchi said. He also referred to a labor problem which the Confederation of Venezuelan Workers CTV, has presented.

[Begin recording] We suggest that it be resolved through agreements between the CTV, the business sector, and the state, to establish pilot plans, which would be subject to a careful, previous study, and the training of personnel indispensable for carrying the plans out. Based on the result obtained, we could think about a second phase in extending our experience through an appropriate legal instrument similar to the one demanded by the workers in state enterprises and economic organizations and approved by Raul Leoni [former Venezuelan president, now deceased] who was a statesman of great social sensibility. [end recording]

Another topic which has to do with Venezuelan society, precisely with improvements in the social and education areas, was also discussed by President Lusinchi. There is one very important aspect which has to do with the very serious poverty that exists in our country. He said that the main objective of his social policy is precisely to face the poverty problem. He said that this is an obligation and an economic need.

[Begin recording] Poverty and destitution is a form of waste of human resources. In addition to being a handicap for full economic development, poverty is a moral problem. A society incapable of taking care of itself and developing a deep sense of solidarity toward the less fortunate, both in an economic and a social sense, is a society that is becoming dehumanized and undermining its own survival. [end recording]

What is happening in the Armed Forces was an issue also tackled by President Lusinchi in his speech. In this respect, he said that the austerity measures applied to state organizations are also being applied to the Armed Forces, the difference being the need to provide the arms needed for the defense of the nation. The president also referred to criticism and unfounded charges made against members of the Armed Forces.

[Begin recording] I am also worried about the attacks, false reports, and statements without any restraint or reason against the honor of distinguished members of the Armed Forces. Such actions and publications not only harm the officers unjustly attacked, but also hurt the entire institution, which has given sufficient proof of its worth and honesty in its actions in accord with the Constitution and laws.

As commander in chief, I reiterate my trust in the Armed Forces and support the motion to call a military court to add to the respective records these kinds of reports and statements, and to process them to seek the truth according to existing legal norms. It will be up to the military courts to examine them and make a statement either to acquit the innocent or to punish the guilty. [end recording]

Before leaving congress, President Lusinchi greeted a number of persons who were present, who returned his greetings in a very warm manner. On departing, his vehicle formed part of a motorcade, but a few blocks later, he got out of the vehicle and walked to Miraflores Palace, where a toast was given to celebrate the second anniversary of President Lusinchi's administration.

REPORTAGE ON LABOR CODE CHANGE, STRIKES, VIOLENCE

Assembly Approves Amendments

PA162305 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2200 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Interview with Assembly President Camilo Gozaine by reporter Julio Miller following the 16 March Legislative Assembly session -- recorded]

[Text] [Gozaine] We, the legislators who raised our hand, have been the ones who have alwyas followed the Torrijos line and who have always felt that an action such as this would never have been possible had it not been that we felt it was much more important to put the welfare of Panamanians over our political principles. I think that all the legislators have felt much apprehension today. However, I do feel that we have fulfilled our duties as Panamanians.

[Miller] The labor sector refuses to accept the amendments. Do you, as president of the Assembly, feel that the approval of these amendments will unleash some protests?

[Gozaine] I think and feel that the National Council of Organized Workers, Conato, and other national organization leaders will continue their actions and attempts to halt the country's economy. We have reached an agreement with the government workers. They decided not to strike on 17 March.

This is something that we have won. I do feel that Conato must reconsider its stubborn stance because we are also giving something for the good of Panamas' future. We are paying our dues and I think they should remember that on several occasions we have also favored them.

[Miller] Mr President, regarding the other bills presented which are also being opposed by the industrial and agricultural sectors, what will be done?

[Gozaine] Tomorrow we will receive the reports from the majority and minority commissions. We will proceed to approve those two bills and once approved in first debate -- this is being done today -- we will present them before the assembly. I think we can have this ready by Tuesday afternoon.

Delvalle on Bills, Conato Talks

PA141917 Panama City Televisora Nactional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] President Eric Arturo Delvalle made an interesting statement this morning to this television station after having met in the Legislative Assembly with deputies of the governing parties coalition.

[Begin recording] [Delvalle] I was talking with all the legislators of the governing parties to find out what changes were made by the various commissions.

Last night there was a first debate on the labor and agricultural and livestock bills. Positive changes that will improve the bill were made, and I am glad that these changes were made because what we want is to have good laws and for the people to realize that we make the laws, that our advisors and economists make the laws that are then reviewed by legislators from both the governing parties and the opposition. The changes will make these better bills. These are Panamanian bills. They are not World Bank or IMF bills.

[First unidentified reporter] Mr President, the health sectors that have been on strike for the past 15 days have stated that they don't want to negotiate with the health minister, that they want to negotiate directly with the president. Have they approached you regarding this dialogue?

[Delvalle] Not at all. The have said that they don't want to negotiate with the minister because of their chemistry [asunto de quimica], but we have a health minister, and if they have a chemistry problem then perhaps those who have that problem should withdraw and make room for others who could negotiate with the minister to resolve the problem of all the doctors.

[Second unidentified reporter] Mr President, the negotiations with Conato failed yesterday. What mechanism will be used now and what will be the future of the negotiations?

[Delvalle] I would not say that the talks with Conato failed. We exchanged points of view so that they may be able to see what we really want to do as well as the purpose of the laws we want to pass. These laws will not harm any worker having a job right now. On the contrary, what we are trying to do is encourage the creation of new jobs by giving some flexibility to some production measures and salaries, by giving the possibility to pay by the job. As I said recently, businesses and workers with a collective contract right now enjoy the benefits we are proposing. We are not trying to harm anyone. In my opinion, Conato has a serious misunderstanding. I once told them that we would work on the reforms from Zero. I said it on that occasion, and I repeat it now. What I meant to say is that we had discarded a 24-article project that at that time was being considered as the possible reform to the labor code. We have prepared a more simple project. This one has eight points. We presented it to them for their consideration. They have not wanted to engage in a debate on this, which is what is done in democracies where people debate ideas at the legislative assembly to enrich bills with changes, which is what we had to do with our legislators and the opposition legislators only because the workers chose not to participate. [end recording]

One Killed in Disturbance

PA151431 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Mar 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Last night, after the march carried out by Conato unidentified groups roamed Avenida Central engaging in vandalistic actions and destroying the windows of stores and public offices.

As a result of the vandalism, which lasted several hours without the many units of the Defense Forces of Panama, FDP, in the area being able to stop them, one person was shot and killed and an undetermined number of people were either wounded or arrested.

The dead man has been identified as 22-year-old "Yito" Barrantes Mendez, who was shot at close range by FDP agents in the Santa Ana neighborhood area. He died at midnight in surgery at Santo Tomas Hospital.

Explosions in Capital

PA160130 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] The capital experienced dramatic events this morning when it was confirmed that explosive devices detonated in various locations in the city. Journalists learned that several devices exploded at El Machetazo department store, El Pote restaurant, the general comptroller's offices, and on several streets. G-2 members combed the city in an effort to detect the location of other explosive devices.

Threats of other explosions at Gago supermarkets and other grocery stores have been received. Members of the special security organization have not yet been able to determine who placed these bombs, but they have determined that they are paramilitary groups with equipment and arms, in some cases similar to the ones used by the Defense Forces. The community is very concerned and in their calls to this television station, people have reported fear in many Panamanian homes. They hope peace will prevail in the community.

Nestle Workers End Strike

PA141621 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] At closing time for this edition, we were told that Nestle Company workers, who had been on strike for 72 hours, decided to lift the strike. In fact, SITEA [expansion unknown] workers and tomato growers of Villa de los Santos told temporary and permanent workers that they can resume normal work beginning today, 13 March. Tomato growers were losing approximately $75,000 a day because the workers decided to support the Conato strike, they occupied the labor union office yesterday and held workers who were there at the time.

PAPO Communique

PA141906 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 14 Mar 86 p 7

[Communique of the Panamanian People's Action Party, PAPO, date not given]

[Text] PAPO reiterates that the current socioeconomic conflicts could have been avoided if we had implemented an institutional and democratic political solution after 17 years of military government. If we had held a national constituent assembly and if today we had a constitution of all Panamanians and a legitimate government, we would be able to face with dignity and unity the crisis that we are suffering and that is dividing us. We would be acting as in Peru, with intelligence and honor, but never submitted to the usurious intervention of the international financial organizations that have acquired the practice of dictating to governments the antinational measures that will enable them to recover their loans.

The government's legislative initiatives in the agricultural, industrial, and labor sectors will have their immediate and announced effects: instability of prices in the Panamanian society. As a result of the loss of historic and century-old achievements by the workers such as the 8-hour work day, class contradictions will gain momentum as the basis for the objectives of the workers and the concept of collectivizing the means of production will gain more supporters among the labor class.

It is not too late to take the measures that are desirable for everyone. Let us convene a constituent assembly. Let us achieve national peace, as in Peru, Spain, and so many other countries who acted with intelligence in their moments of transition. Let us achieve a democratic, stable, and realistic democracy and then afterward let us involve the country in a struggle for power. The force that achieves legitimacy to govern will have sufficient support to call for efforts and sacrifices in favor of policies on national recovery and we will successfully meet the hard challenge that the Panamanians are facing today.

However, if what is best for the national interests continues to be evaded, Panama will then be condemned to experience the calvary of the people of Haiti and the Philippines, and of all those who shook off their military indignities by fire and sword. Those responsible for those stormy episodes will be those who today continue to usurp power and who carry out illegalities in leading the ship of state. History cannot but point to their responsibility.

Riot Squads Enter Companies

PA141624 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 14 Mar 86 p 16

[Text] Yesterday morning, in an action to intimidate workers supporting the indefinite strike called by Conato, the National Guard burst into private companies, including Tropigas, La Estrella Azul, and Nestle to force workers to go back to their jobs.

Riot units in combat gear went to those companies to try to break the indefinite strike, entering its fifth day today. This situation angered the workers. A clash with the "military invaders" almost ensued.

Conato's top leadership rejected such attitudes, and went to the above mentioned companies to calm the union workers.

Questioned by EXTRA, Rolando Ordonez of Conato labeled the action by the military against workers as one that generates violence. Upset by this action, the labor leader said: "I am sure that the workers are no longer going to be in their job areas, we are going to be out in the streets. [quotation mark as published]

Chamber of Commerce Document

PA142012 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 14 Mar 86 pp 1 A, 16 A

["Text" of communique issued by the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture of Panama on 13 March]

[Text] As a consequence of the improvisation of public affairs, of the lack of respect of individual rights, of the lack of a strict observance and enforcement of the National Constitution and the laws, of the constant corruption in handling privileges and favoritisms that are contrary to the best interests of the nation, the country is being shaken by a serious crisis and one that has been affecting us in recent years.

The problem affecting our country cannot be considered by isolating its causes, without considering it in an overall manner to solve the fiscal crisis. We will not solve the problem by issuing laws that partially regulate the labor, industrial, and agricultural sectors.

Our constant calls for a broad dialogue without any set conditions have been received with attitudes that are not constructive, calm or nationlist, which is what the country needs. Therefore, the Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture of Panama wishes to state the following:

It is necessary to establish dignity, respect, and credibility within the entire government apparatus as soon as possible.

The three draft laws presented to the Legislative Branch should be rejected because, far from correcting errors of the past, they tend to confuse the normal development of everyone.

All political, economic, and labor sectors should be called -- once and for all -- to a broad national consensus, without impositions or conditions.

[Issued by the] Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture of Panama on Thursday, 13 March 1986.

Mauro Zuniga Leads Attacks

PA151537 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Dr Mauro Zuniga, president of Amoacss [Association of Doctors, Odontologists, and Related Professionals of the Social Security Fund], yesterday afternoon led a band of 60 thugs, which included doctors acting as bodyguards, that caused serious damage to businesses located in the area between the Don Bosco Church and 5th of May Plaza. The notorious doctor personally led yesterday's attacks on the Chamber of Commerce and on businesses located in the Calidonia sector. The vandalistic actions took place shortly after the conclusion of the orderly and peaceful march that the workers carried out yesterday.

In his desperation, the Amoacss leader has been carrying out a series of violent actions befitting a maniac. Yesterday morning, Dr Zuniga went with a group of doctors to the Specialized Polyclinic. They were carrying pistols and machine guns. They issued a death threat against Dr Felix Pitti, the director of that health center. Seeing that the provocative action he carried out yesterday morning, apparently to promote acts of violence throughout the country, did not work, Mauro Zuniga appeared in the afternoon with a group of doctors to cause destruction in some local businesses owned by people Zuniga claims he is defending and who on some occasions have given him money for his seditious activities.

Ministers Discuss Code

PA160043 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0114 GMT 15 Mar 86

[News conference with Jose Bernardo Cardenas, commerce and industries minister; Jorge Federico Lee, labor and social welfare minister; and Bruno Garisto, agricultural development minister; moderated by Jose Cardona Mas; questioners not identified -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Minister Cardenas, I also wanted to ask you to what extent is Panama's access to fresh money on the international market conditional upon the approval of this package of amendments?

[Cardenas] The notion of fresh money has been raised in newspaper, radio, and television reports, and in statements made by some people who, perhaps, are not involved with this issue. The receipt of fresh money does not have to be conditioned on anything, nor is fresh money part of the program of economic revitalization of the country. Panama has to revive itself economically whether there is any need to refinance its foreign debt. The problem of the debt involves a financial commitment which Panama must address address through a refinancing plan.

The program for economic revitalization stems from the fact that Panama must generate new products and additional income to meet its domestic commitments, not only its foreign commitments. As an applicant for credit, Panama is like any individual or business concern. When it goes to a bank it must submit its financial statements and its financial policy to be cosidered creditworthy. This forces Panama, all Latin American countries, and all developing countries to draft their own programs. Panama's program is a program for and by Panamanians. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Mexico, Argentina, and Chile have their own programs. However, this program is for Panama and does not involve obtaining or not obtaining new sources of money. It involves the solution of Panama's internal problems and meeting the needs of its citizens and community.

[Question] I am convinced that at this moment the large television audience must be thinking that if all you have said is so positive and so beneficial to the country's working class and the unemployed, then why don't the working class and, fundamentally the Conato leaders understand them?

[Lee] The issue of the amendments to the labor code is really an emotional one. Some labor leaders believe that defending the labor code means not letting even a single comma in it be changed. We feel that it is exactly the opposite; that there is not a single law that is more important or dynamic; and that there is not a single code more revolutionary than our labor code. For this reason, this code must be responsive to the country's economic situation at all times. It must also be responsive to the needs of the country's population at all times. In the case of Panama's labor code, it is evident that our country's situation in 1986 is not the same as it was in 1972. In all other Latin American countries where there are labor laws it is acknowledged and admitted that those laws must be amended.

For example, in Cuba where the socialist government created the first Cuban labor code last year, there is a clause that points out that the code must be periodically reviewed so that it will respond to the country's needs. In Venezuela, a capitalist country, former Christian Democratic President Rafael Caldera who participated in the preparation of the general labor law 50 years ago is now presenting a new general labor law to the Venezuelan Senate that would modify the previous law. This is what is happening in countries throughout the world. Labor laws must be reviewed periodically so they can fulfill their objectives. The law was not made to be put away in a library. The labor code will be dynamic and it will fulfill its goal to the extent that we update it.

It is useless to have a well worded, nice, idealistic law if in practice it does not generate jobs. This is what has happened with Articles 232 and 233 of the Labor Code which regulate jobs performed at home. In the past 14 years not one job in the home has been created in our country. Therefore, as I said, it is not a matter of bringing new elements into the Labor Code, it is a matter of making the elements in the Labor Code give the desired results in practice: that the code create jobs and serve to improve the labor situation and the income level of all workers, not only the workers protected by a collective convention.

[Question] Which articles are creating a conflict between Conato and the Labor Ministry?

[Lee] The position adopted by Conato leaders is that they will not discuss any modification of the labor law. They do not want a single comma in the labor code touched. We feel that this is not the way to fulfill labor union leadership. We feel that mature leadership would lend itself to a calm and objective analysis of the bill to decide whether it is favorable to the workers, and whether it is favorable to the unemployed. And if it is concluded that the bill is beneficial, mature leadership would have the courage to accept this and explain it to the membership. This is true labor leadership.

Leadership is not to say no to everything, nor is it to adopt the ostrich's policy of hiding one's head in response to the country's serious problems, saying there is no unemployment in Panama. There is unemployment in Panama, as well as poverty and poor classes. We must do something now. It is true that this poverty is not noticeable because, fortunately for our country, there are still conditions that allow unemployment persons to fulfill their basic needs through their families. If we do not do something now, in the near future we will have a serious problem that we will not be able to solve.

PRT COMMUNIQUE REJECTS DEVALLE ECONOMIC PLAN

PA141507 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The Panamanian Workers Socialist Party issued a communique yesterday to the citizenry to categorically reject the so-called economic plan proposed by President Eric Arturo Delvalle because the plan does not provide a solution to the pressing problems affecting the country.

The communique added that on the contrary, such a plan is a list of measures aimed at paying the foreign debt once it is enacted. As a result, the entire nation will be greatly dependent on the transnational companies and international financial monopolies.

In its communique, the Revolutionary Party of the Workers, PRT, stated that "it cannot remain silent and just as we did during the 1984 electoral campaign, as a member of the United People's Electoral Front, FREPU, we are proposing to the nation an alternative solution to the crisis, which even though it is very difficult, is the only solution that will take care of the needs of the working and exploited majorities in Panama."

The communique states that in the first place, it is necessary to point out that the current economic disaster is not "worldwide," as it is commonly said. It is a crisis fundamentally affecting countries with capitalist economies or with "free enterprise," as some like to refer to it.

The PRT feels that it is worth pointing out that although the national government has handled public funds with scandalous immorality, this sort of behavior cannot be blamed as the main cause of the current disastrous economic situation.

The true causes for this crisis are other reasons, the PRT communique stated. The communique stated that the country's economy, as the economies of any capitalist country, has been set up to benefit the owners of companies. "For that reason, the decisions regarding investments and generation of goods and services do not generally fulfill the needs of the people, but rather the needs of everything that produces the highest profit possible. For this reason the main part of the economy has been set up to serve the interests of the large companies of the developed capitalist countries."

In another part of its communique the PRT says that it realizes that the current crisis is the result of traditional structures that have been maintained in our country to serve the rich and the powerful, and for the benefit of the giant transnational enterprieses. Therefore, it is absurd to try to overcome or solve them by maintaining the same structures and to meet the demands of a banking system which has promoted and maintained it. It is like trying to take care of a patient suffering from emphysema who has not quit smoking and at the same time to attach the salary of the dying patient in order to pay those who sold him the tobacco on credit.

The communique says that the problem must be faced with courage, and the real causes should be attacked. To do this it is necessary to implement an economic program whose main objectives should be to solve the needs of all Panamanians, discarding any attempt to keep on playing up to the same social classes whose only concern has been their unrestrained desire to gain wealth, at the expense of the sweat and work of the majority of the population, with the support of the international sharks, who are today threatening our right to live." [quotation mark as published]

The PRT says that this strategy requires the implementation of a series of actions which will bring about deep changes to the present situation. Among which the most important are:

1. To create and promote economic sectors to produce goods and services necessary to meet all our needs for food, clothing, education, health, housing, transportation, and entertainment. It would mean building up the already existing enterprises and establishing new ones that are needed and that can be developed with the resources we have in the country.

2. To increase our economic resources to promote and develop production.

3. To organize the peasants who are acting individually to form cooperatives for production. This will require an ample and profound agrarian reform process and land distribution plan to those who work the land.

4. To organize state workers, maintaining administrative and public service jobs that are strictly necessary and assigning the rest to state enterprises whose duties are to satisfy the people's basic needs.

The communique adds: The PRT realized that these measures, which do not reflect the interests of the great national and international capital, would be violently rejected by all political parties and local business organizations that represent such interests, as well as those foreign governments that militarily maintain those interests of the great capital around the world.

In this regard, the communique also states that our party believes that one of the immediate measures that the great international capital, in reaction to this strategy of popular and nationalistic development, would implement is a blockade on our loans; in addition, the U.S. Government would cancel its current monetary relations with Panama, which would in turn force changes in our monetary system.

The popular movement must now coordinate its struggle. To that end, Conato, the National Federation of Associations and Organizations of Punlic Employees , popular and democratic political parties, and democratic sectors of the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization must seek formulas leading to an agreement by leaving aside sectarianism and subjectivism.

Only this patriotic resistance struggle involving the national majority will prevent the sellout of the country to the arrogant abuses of international finance.

PDC LEADER ON COUNTRY"S NEEDS AT PARTY CONGRESS

PA120403 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Allan Perez and Rogelio Herrera]

[Text] For Panama to return to the path of democracy, it is necessary for the Defense Forces of the Republic of Panama, FDP, to assume their position as a professional institution that is subordinate to the executive branch and is divorced from partisan politics, as the Constitution demands, Ricardo Arias Calderon said yesterday during the celebration of the eighth national congress of the Christian Democratic Party, PDC.

Arias Calderon said that for this to occur, it is necessary to have a law that regulates military and police service according to constitutional criteria, to create a ministry of defense and public security, and to have the FDP led by people who, by virtue of their integrity and professionalism, are committed to the realignment of the FDP within the institutions of a legal democractic regime. Prominent figures of local and international political spheres participated in the congress, including Guatemalan first lady Mrs Raquel Balndon de Cerezo, former Venevzuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, San Salvador Mayor Antonio Morales, and Costa Rican Deputies Rolando Lacle and Daniel Chaverri.

Addressing the congress, Mrs Cerezo said: "We have to break the circle of violence that is blocking the path of the peoples who want democracy and peace and who are against war. I hear cries for unity and justice at this meeting, and I want to tell you to continue on that path, because the path does exist. Unity and justice are the key words."

The participants in the congress and guests attended a mass at the San Juan Bautista Cathedral, held a press conference at Mr Hatuey Castro's house, and finally gathered for the congress, which began at 1115.

Ricardo Arias Calderon told LA PRENSA that the congress was being held in Chitre "to express solidarity with the national demand for justice in the case of the savage beheading of Dr Hugo Spadafora. Chitre was wounded to the core by that action and the country's soul has been pierced. We came to say: "We are with you." In his political statements, Arias Calderon offered to discuss the country's democractization with General Manuel Antonio Noriega. He stressed: "I would ask the current FDP chief to publicly discuss the democratization of our people and the necessary role of the FDP anytime and anywhere he wishes. I do not say this a challenge, but I say it with the zealous desire to put Panama first, second, and third."

Arias Calderon mentioned the fraud in the 1984 presidential elections and the economic and fiscal crisis of the last few years, with no government plan to reactivate the economy or national development. He noted the increased militarization in the country and reaffirmed his pledge to struggle for democracy and a better life.

Regarding the distribution of public resources, Arias Calderon said that they should be used primarily to provide basic services for the poor, and for public investments that generate more jobs, while less priority should be given to military expenses and wage increases and to entertainment and advertising allowance.

Regarding the agriculture sector, Arias Calderon said that the policies in this area and in the industrial sector should encourage a larger contributionto the GNP. He added that these policies should be in consonance with the real national conditions of finance, production, and marketing to achieve a balance between the public and private sectors.

Regarding the labor code, Arias Calderon, the top leader of the Green Star Party, PDC, said that instead of being drastically changed, this code should include regulations making productivity the criterion in dismissals, and the labor ministry should be reorganized.

As an incentive to economic activity, for the benefit of all Panamanians, gas and diesel prices, the price of other oil derivatives, and the fuel clause that has been added to electricity charges should all be reduced in proportion to the reduction in the price of a barrel of oil, Arias Calderon added.

Arias Calderon also said that the most urgent task for the country is to return to the path of democracy, not just with words, but with actions. Arias Calderon said that it is urgent for the country to establish a new government that has the true support of the people and that, therefore, has the authority and the power to carry out the final transition to a true democracy. He ended his speech by saying that, no matter how difficult the present circumstances are, the PDC is the party of hope and the party of all Panamanians who want democracy and a better life, as hope that is becoming a reality through a peaceful struggle.

EDITORIAL COMMENDS NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S.

PA150003 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 14 Mar 86

[Editorial: "Positive Beginning for a Diplomatic Endeavor"]

[Text] The post of Panamanian ambassador before the U.S. Government and people is no easy task under the present circumstances. Various factors affect the diplomatic, commercial, and political ties of the two nations and generate a number of reactions that in some way hinder the delicate task of the person entrusted with such a complex mission.

The interpretation and application of the Torrjos-Carter treaties, the source of frequent arguments, is one of those factors in addition to others such as the foreign debt which is currently a cause of great concern.

Despite such circumstances, the Panamanian Embassy in the United States has been working wisely, patiently, and skillfully to establish its position in the difficult high levels of U.S. political and financial life, as well as in Congress, the Senate, and the Pentagon, which bear the leading responsibility for that northern nation's institutional life.

According to information revealed concerning the credentials presentation ceremony of our ambassador, Engineer Dominador Kaiser Bazan, such a task has had a promising beginning, as implied by the statements of President Ronald Reagan at the ceremony, which took place in the White House. Although elementary diplomatic courtesy dictates that at such an event the phrases expressed therein should carry praiseful tones from both parties, there is no doubt that the statement by the U.S. chief of state expressing his desire to help Panama's development plans, promoted by President Delvalle, are highly encouraging.

Just as promising are the objectives of our ambassador before the White House to enter the difficult centers of that country's highest government levels. However, what seems of highest importance to us in the contents of the information concerning the initial steps of the new ambassador to the the United States is high statement noting that Panamanians must convince themselves that it is not the members of the Senate or Congress who follow a line adverse to Panama's democracy and policy. In that respect, our country must adopt a cautious policy, which will not generalize its negative appreciation of the members of those two U.S. bodies because if there are some congressmen who are opposed to us, there are also others who, with a clear and objective view, know the truth about Panama and grant us the credits our country deserves in those aspects questioned by our adversaries. With such level-headed criterion, our country will improve its image, particularly if it follows the guidelines that are so wisely being observed nwo by the new Panamanian ambassador to that northern nation.

COSTA RICA

MINISTER EXPLAINS SOVIET NOTE ON EXTRADITION

PA141326 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] The Soviet Government has not requested the extradition of Koziy Bogdan, a Ukranian.

Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has explained that a note presented by the Soviet Embassy on the Ukranian was not an extradition request. Extradition requests must be processed in accordance with the extradition law, and this requirement was not met by the note from the Soviet Embassy, the foreign minister noted. In spite of the fact that there is no extradition treaty between Costa Rica and the Soviet Union, if a formal and adjusted-to-the-laws request is presented it is sent to the Supreme Court of Justice for processing, but so far this formality has not been met by the Soviet Embassy.

A few months ago the media reported Koziy's presence in the country. He has been accused of having committed war crimes in his country. The Ukranian, however, has emphatically denied he is involved in such actions and has charged that an effort is being made to link him to someone who has a similar name since he was not in his country during the war.

The Ukranian's fate will depend on an extradition request from the Soviet Union, something that the government of that country has not yet done formally although 2 days ago it sent a note to the Foreign Ministry saying that it would appreciate if processing for the extradition of Koziy would be initiated.

EL SALVADOR

COSTA RICA'S ARIAS URGES COOPERATION FOR PEACE

PA151908 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0037 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Mar (DPA) -- President-elect Oscar Arias Sanchez said today in San Salvador that we must strengthen democracy in Central America and regretted that Nicaragua has become another Cuba.

Arias Sanchez visited President Jose Napoleon Duarte this afternoon during a brief stopover in San Salvador as part of a tour he is making of the area to personally invite the chiefs of state to his presidential inauguration on 8 May.

Arias Sanchez said that he and Duarte analyzed the political situation in Central America and the continent and that both agreed that only by fighting social injustice will it be possible to strengthen democracy and to fight communism.

Arias Sanchez said that he has "the flame of hope that Latin America will unite to ask Nicaragua to agree to a peace proposal." From the point of view of the Costa Rican future president, Nicaragua has not fulfilled the promise it made in 1979 to turn that country into a democracy and into a new nation, and has instead taken a different road.

Regarding the peace proposal of President Duarte, a proposal calling for a simultaneous meeting between the Nicaraguan rebels and the Nicaraguan Government and between the Salvadoran rebels and the Salvadoran Government, Arias Sanchez said he supports this initiative. "Costa Rica does not have an army, and we are a neutral country, but this does not mean we are indifferent toward what is happening in Central America," he said.

He concluded by saying: "I believe that all of us must contribute to the search for peace in Central America without stubbornly sticking to rigid positions, but by trying to be understanding."

D'AUBUISSON PRESENTS VIEW OF ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA160148 San Salvador Channel 2 Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Speech by Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, leader of the Salvadoran Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow party members, Salvadoran people, comrades of the Armed Forces:

Our great party, through me, again appears before you, Salvadoran brothers, so that tonight we can discuss the grave crisis we are experiencing. As a political party, as a political organization, and as the largest opposition force, we have the constitutional duty of defending our people.

Hoping to save our homeland, more than 600,000 Salvadorans freely cast their votes for our great party. That is why we who lead the great ARENA are dutybound to come out in defense of our people. The Salvadoran people are represented through the thousands and thousands of votes of the ARENA members. They include peasants, market women, workers, the private sectors, everyone, all those of us who produce and make up the active sectors and who placed our hopes on the democratic system through our votes. That is why, I repeat, we have to defend our people in the face of the unwise measures that the current government is taking.

How much they have offended us! All of us, those of you who are listening to me tonight have felt this when we have seen on television, in the press, and heard on the radio the communiques of the gentlemen of the Christian Democracy and the gentleman [Duarte] of the big house. I say that they have offended us because we saw, heard, or read them and we felt that impotence, that indignation, that frustration when we saw them treating us as if we were ignorant, as if we were their lackeys, and as I said in the previous program, as if this were the ranch of that gentleman of the big house.

With such contempt, they brazenly state that with the increase in gasoline prices and everything else, our cost of living will go down. Remember that I told you in the previous program that you should save the newspaper page where they published the prices. Look at the reality now. Look at the reality, Salvadoran brothers. Look where we are going. The increase in the cost of living is not the only dangerous thing. The emerging unemployment and that political vacuum I mentioned are also dangerous. That political vacuum that I mentioned is one of the topics we will discuss in this program.

I am explaining this because some officials of the party in power said that the previous program was somewhat aggressive against the president. What about our feelings? Didn't you Salvadoran brothers listening to me feel angry, furious, and frustrated when we heard all those strings of lies and explanations? We are the ones who should feel insulted.

I want to remind that gentleman of the big house and all his clique in the government about a slogan of our Armed Forces, slogan that in the past was prominent in almost all the garrisons: When the superior loses his mind, the subordinate loses respect for him. We are not offending, the Salvadoran people can never offend the government. The government is the one that has offended us. The government is the one that has lost its mind. What is happening is that the people have lost respect. It is lamentable and unfortunate for our dear El Salvador that in view of the fact that foreign forces imposed on us the communitarian [comunitarista] system of Christian Democracy, we have gotten stuck with Mr Duarte being in charge of Salvadoran problems. How lucky the guatemalan brothers are! Although I do not agree with the Christian Democratic views, at least they have a real leader like Vinicio Cerezo, a man who is truly immersed in the doctrine with which he began his career so many years ago, the Christian Democratic program. That man is a real leader. That man is truly working for his people. At least that is how he has started. But how pitiful is the one who has been presented to us here as the best leader of Christian Democracy.

I repeat again -- even though it is no longer extremely important because it is inevitable -- that we should remember and compare what Mr Duarte said about prices not going up. How are the prices of fuels, cement? However, that is not so important. What is important is the shortage of the famous basic family basket. There is a shortage of everything that we used to produce or which was found here. What happened to the decisions for the agricultural year that is near? Where are the rules of the game? That is what we are asking for. Mr President, that does not mean that we are offending you. We are not offending you, sir, if we tell you we want to work. If that offends them, then they will constantly feel offended. Where are the rules of the game so that we can work this agricultural year? How will we work to produce the basic grains of the famous basic basket that they mention so often? How can we generate work and productivity? How can we get out of the gully that the famous team of oxen that pulls this wagon has gotten us into? They do not want to say anything about this, and that is dangerous. That is the essential topic that we will try to focus on throughout this program.

Tell me Salvadoran people, aren't you enraged to see the response after all that the people, after all that we have been demanding from those in government, after we have been demanding that they change, that they react in view of the negative measures they are taking? With indignation, we see how they are replying to us. Now they say they are going to beautify the center of San Salvador. They are going to spend many millions instead of using that money on the infrastructure we need so much, and in real and immediate development.

What we are asking this government, that gentleman in the big house, is to give us a reply with prudence, with good sense. He should understand that he swore to obey the Constitution. His oath added: If you do so, let the homeland reward you; if not, let the homeland demand it from you. He should understand that on behalf of our Republic, all of the people are demanding that he keep his oath.

How have Duarte and company turned out? He says that all of us are of the extreme. He talks about the extremes. He said that the extremes unite to destroy the reforms. He said that the extremes unite to destroy the democratic process and that the extremes unite so there will be more war. This means that all Salvadorans, all of us, all of you listening to me, all of those who have criticized the foolishness of these fish. [reference to Christian Democratic Party whose symbol is a fish] belong to the extremes. Look at what a clumsy and offensive reply Mr Duarte gives. Let us now analyze what he says about the extremes joining together to destroy the reforms.

Brother peasants of the reformed and the nonreformed sector, organized and nonorganized workers, brother Salvadorans who have been displaced from your homes, brothers who live in poor areas, in short, all ARENA members: Let us speak about the reforms. Let us look at the agrarian reform.

No one has said that there should not be an agrarian reform. What we have always insisted is that this reform should truly benefit the peasants. They are now benefiting from it but it should fundamentally benefit all Salvadorans. Look at the crisis we have with this reform. There are better ways to improve the agrarian reform program and to make it productive. We know that with AID funds, there is currently a program to pay the cost of that agrarian reform, to pay those whose land has been expropriated, to pay the debt of the cooperatives so that they can work and produce. What has Mr Duarte done? He has stopped that program to be able to politically or demagogically exploit it in the future.

Brothers of the agrarian reform: When ARENA administered the Salvadoran Institute of Agrarian Transformation [ISTA] and the agrarian reform programs during the Alvaro Magana government, we gave you more ownership over cooperatives. We also organized the program of distributing your own parcels of land within your cooperatives. It was the program of mini-enterprises. We provided you with management programs so you could obtain greater technical knowledge and the capacity to produce. We will never be opposed to something that is a fact and that to some extent is a necessity. However, this agrarian reform process must really be developed and improved.

Speaking of agrarian reform, today the National Unity of the Salvadoran Workers [UNTS], on the sixth anniversary of the agrarian reform, challenged Mr Duarte to clearly explain the reason for the failure of a large number of cooperatives. He should explain why they are in virtual poverty. He should state where schools and health centers have been built in those cooperatives within the agrarian reforms. What has been done? Have houses been built so that the members can have better living conditions? Let Mr Duarte answer the UNTS. Let him also tell all Salvadorans how productive the agrarian reform is. That is what we want. We don't belong to the extremes. We are truly Salvadorans. We want the good of the homeland.

Let us look at the banks in view that he [Duarte] says that we want to destroy the reforms. Who have the nationalized banks benefited? You who are listening to me -- all of you Salvadorans -- answer that. The only ones that have benefited are those who have received credits for political reasons. All those good-for-nothing lazy fish who don't produce anything obtain credits to buy houses, farms, and anything put in front of them. The great danger is that they have never been productive, and they have always lived off politics. When all these productive activities are left in their hands due to the politicized credits, what hopes do we have for productivity? That is what the banks have been used for: for political pressures, for blackmail, for intrigues. The nationalized banks should be truly at the service of the country's productive forces. Why are they afraid of private banks? If they are truly doing a great job with the nationalized banks under the total power that the gentleman in the big house presumes to have, they should permit the existence of private banks that would truly be concerned about promoting productive programs. I think Mr Duarte is the one who belongs to the extremes, as we will see later in this program.

Let us look at the reforms of the foreign trade, especially the case of the National Coffee Institute [Incafe]. It is a failure. Even the government has admitted the failure of the administration of Incafe. Remember I told you in the previous program that we should find out what happened to some sales of this coffee harvest.

You see what they did. They sold at much lower prices -- or at least that is what they said -- than they should have. In other words, they are sinking and breaking all Salvadorans.

Now, they have brought in the empty shell they have created called National Worker-Peasant Unity [UNOC], which is threatening that if the Supreme Court rules in favor of the Salvadoran people and the Constitution to break those monopolies and end the grave crisis, the situation is going to become grave and violent here. Poor democrats, who are they trying to deceive now with empty shells as fronts, as if we had not experienced this situation of violence that comes from abroad for years? They are acting as if this is new and as if problems will come if that ruling is issued. The problems already exist because of the mismanagement of the funds of the people and the funds of the coffeegrowers, and the mismanagement of work and productivity in our homeland.

The truth is that we must unite, and this is what we have always been trying to do. Management and the workers must unite. The real forces in our country must unite. Why? To generate more jobs, more production; to lower the cost of living so that we can reorganize and give a clear "no" to this economic package, so that we can stop the corruption that is destroying us, and so that we can consolidate the democratic process. Our goal is to unite the labor and business sectors and, as I said, to defend the democratic process. Perhaps, it is the only thing that can exist at this time with our government system. Perhaps, it exists more as a process than as a truly democratic system because let us remember how it was admitted that the CIA intervened to place that gentleman in the big house. The UNTS has told him that. The National Association of Salvadoran Indians [ANIS] told him that a few days ago. How much money did the AFL-CIO contribute? Was it that through the social pact they gave him the votes and power? Therefore, there was corruption. This process is corrupt. Nevertheless, we believe that the democratic system must be maintained. That is our vital starting point. Anything that happens here must be within the democratic system, within the constitutional system because even in the democratic processes that have been a little dirty and that have caused us frustration, we must raise our nationalist spirit. We must remember that the most powerful weapon of free men is the vote. Nevertheless, these fish even want to tarnish that. They want to modify the Central [Electoral] Council with a law that everything will be at their service; in other words, a system of total power and that is dangerous. It is as extremely dangerous as the economic package that is taking us to total unemployment, hunger, poverty, and who knows how many other much more dangerous things.

Salvadoran brothers, ARENA members: Since the beginning of our birth as a party we have clearly defined the democratic system, which is one of our objectives. I am going to remind you how we feel a democratic system should be in a country like ours and in any country considered democratic. We interpret democracy with the four great powers that the people have: the power to elect, the power to replace, the power to initiate laws, and the power of referendum. We have already used the power to elect. It does not matter that others have sullied it. We feel proud to have honestly exercised it. We are exercising the power of initiative. Better said, it was exercised quite well but we now have 33 henchmen [reference to 33 Christian Democratic Party deputies]. In any case, the power of initiative for laws continues to be exercised. Recently, we have not needed to exercise the power of referendum, but it is possible that in view of measures such as these [not further explained] at the level of the Central American area, it might be opportune at some time for the government that is then in power to hold a referendum so the people can express their views on the position to be adopted.

Regarding the power of replacement, with the same right that we elected our representatives, we also have the right within the democratic system to replace them. This power of replacement begins by requesting and demanding that he [Duarte] keep his promises to the people. If not, the Constitution establishes guidelines so that the system will be maintained and so that we as a people exercise that right.

But let's go back to the point we were making about the extremes. Salvadoran brothers: Let it be very clear that no extremes are joining together. The only extreme that is being left here is the shell of Christian Democracy because it has excluded all of the conglomerate, all of us. It belongs to one extreme. The other extreme is those who have taken up arms. Those are really the extremes. We, the people, the democratic and productive people who are asking that this government reorganize and change its positions for the good of our homeland, are not the extremes.

I am now going to expand further on what I said in the last program regarding the political vaccum. I want to refer to the social pact that Mr Duarte utilized. He deceived and used it to reach power. He clearly stated in his book on communitarianism that the votes must be obtained from the people and afterward, the measures that I, Napoleon, want must be applied to them. They want to fill that political vaccum with what they recently organized and called UNOC. Of course, we have serious doubts. I will try to explain what the social pact was and what the empty shell of the UNOC is. All of those who are aware of the past and who are now struggling have doubts in view of the famous links between Christian Democracy and the National Union of Opposition; in view of that little phrase that they are repeating so often: civil war; and in view of the positions held by the FMLN. By the way, I have here the document that is called "FMLN Position on the Current Process." It makes a very interesting comment. We are totally convinced, it stated, that seeing all of El Salvador on a struggle footing we will obtain this. In other words, the civil war. It stated: seeing all of El Salvador on a struggle footing.

Who is taking us to the creation of those conditions? You, Mr Duarte. You are leading us to a real civil war in El Salvador. The communists have been discussing this. There has never been been a civil war here. However, remember that your comrade Ungo [FDR leader Guillermo Ungo] talks about the Salvadoran civil war. What does your fellow party member [as heard] Zamora [FMLN-FDR leader Ruben Zamora] talk about? He talks about the civil war in El Salvador. All of the orchestra that does not know what is happening here, all of that international leftist orchestra repeats that there is a civil war. There has never been a civil war here. You are creating the conditions. If you do not understand Salvadorans, you will take us to a civil war. You will take us to that situation about which the FMLN comments in its document. Your links and your attitude give us great doubts. This is why we want to request that if you are really a good Salvadoran and a good ruler, then react in time because we are demanding this from you with the right we have as a people.

Mr Duarte, the people who demonstrate against your measures and who ask you to rectify yourself are not of the extremes. I repeat: The only extremes that are left are you alone on one side and the FMLN on the other. I want to explain to you Salvadoran people the situation to which Mr Duarte has taken us even though he boasts about democracy. He wants total power. Through his party dictatorship he presumes that he has political power, and he now wants economic power. That is why he wants to absorb everything. It is because of this economic power that he nationalized the banks and foreign trade. Peasants and Salvadoran people in general, it was not for you that he did this. He did it to have economic power.

Democracy should exist here without the arrogance of a party, a dictatorship or anarchy. There should be private property that will fulfill a social and productive function. There should be a democracy where we will never permit the entrance of these types of measures which mean collectivized property. There should be adequate reforms that are correctly oriented. This is the system we are asking from Mr Duarte for Salvadorans. We are asking for a real democratic system and not that which he seeks with the total power he wants, demagogically deceiving us. He wants to achieve economic power with the famous reforms that he says the extremes oppose. We do not oppose them. Instead, we want them to truly work and help our homeland.

Salvadoran brothers, to what situation has the current government taken us? I am going to summarize the alternatives that we foresee so that we can take the appropriate measures. If Mr Duarte remains in the government and does not change the measures he has taken, then Salvadoran brothers, there will be such unemployment, shortages, misery, and hunger that the FMLN will have on a silver platter what it has never been able to have: a desperate human mass and it will confront us in a civil war. If Mr Duarte remains in the government and changes these measures, which is the other feasible alternative in a democratic system, then he would do the country a big favor. He would go down in history, and he would do our Armed Forces a big favor so that they would not have to act against a needy people. Instead, they would be able to fulfill their constitutional mission of expelling the terrorists who have taken up arms. That is what we are asking Mr Duarte: to listen to the voices of the people so that this alternative will be the feasible one.

There is another alternative: that foreign forces, misoriented forces, begin inciting needy people to hold a general strike that will take us to the same circumstances as the first alternative, to a confrontation between Salvadorans in a civil war. The fourth alternative is for Mr Duarte to understand that he has done everything possible, that he cannot continue because he does not have a capable team, and that he should reorganize his team. If he is a patriot, he should change himself and change these measures sothat we can focus on the real problems of our country. We want to achieve peace with freedom. We want to have the most feasible and necessary production, economic development, and work measures in view of the current crisis.

There is a fifth alternative that is ill-fated. There is talk about it even though I would never believe it possible. It is that of a coup like those that we have had in the past. That would be ill-fated, and it would mean practically serving up power to the FMLN on a silver platter. However, if Mr Duarte does not change the economic package he will take us to the disaster of a civil war. As I said earlier, our mission and that of all Salvadorans is to maintain the constitutional and democratic mission. Our mission is to help our Armed Forces fulfill their mission so that they will not be involved in another disaster, especially with our own people. I hope that the Duarte-Ungo formula will not continue to work because it smells of treason. We are repeating this to you [Duarte] and you do not want to react. That is why we have a civic, patriotic, political, and constitutional duty to continue efforts to convince the current government and to have all the labor, productive, political, and civic forces unite in defense of our homeland for peace and for an emphatic no to this economic package.

ARENA brothers: As I said in the previous program, we have begun our campaign. Be alert, ARENA members, for the call we will issue to demonstrate throughout the the Republic in defense of the great interests of the majority in our homeland.

RUBEN ZAMORA QUESTIONS GOVERNMENT'S STANCE

PA141803 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 12 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] The statement by Napoleon Duarte that we must surrender ourselves to the police is so absurd that it can hardly be taken as the government's official position because it cannot be understood how he can claim one day that he is willing to renew the dialogue with the FMLN-FDR and a few days later threaten the representatives of these organizations with jail. The grave deterioration of the Duarte regime could be the reason for it acting in a contradictory and desperate fashion. This statement was made by FMLN-FDR leader Ruben Zamora to San Salvador's Radio Cadena YSKL.

According to a guerrilla communique, on 7 March they announced that an FMLN-FDR delegation would be arriving in the capital to meet with Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas this week, but the prelate told them that he would be out of San Salvador. Because of this the delegation will be arriving next week to consciously contribute to the peace aspirations of the Salvadoran people. The communique also states that the guerrillas expect Duarte to officially and seriously state his position regarding the arrival of the guerrilla representatives to meet with Msgr Rivera y Damas.

In this regard, Culture and Communications Minister Rey Prendes told EL MUNDO today that in the past the guerrillas have come with government-issued safe-conducts to participate in talks but this time there has been no official communication with the FMLN-FDR, which has used the media to make its position known. It is logical that if they want to arrive in the country on commercial airlines, they will have to be placed at the disposal of courts. Rey Prendes said that the rebels have not requested any safe-conduct. If they enter the country clandestinely, and they are not discovered, that is something else, he said.

The official explained the situation saying that the same would happen to extremists of the IRA if they were to go to London because they would be arrested. The same would happen to the assassins of Olof Palme in Sweden. If they were to go to Stockholm they would be put in jail in spite of the fact that that government supports both the Sandinists and the Salvadoran guerrillas. It is only natural that this should happen in any country of the world.

Finally, Rey Prendes said that the government does not know what the FMLN-FDR fronts' position is, and evidence of this is the fact that the guerrillas have been announcing that they will be arriving next week to deliver a document on their position to mediator Msgr Rivera y Damas.

In his most recent homily, the archbishop announced that this week he would go into a spiritual retreat and asked not to be disturbed for the duration of this religious activity.

FMLN-FDR WILLING TO DISCUSS HOLY WEEK TRUCE

PA151934 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1721 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Mar (DPA) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas today said that they are willing to discuss a Holy Week truce based on a proposal that San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas presented to them.

The guerrillas said in this capital today that they released a document about this in Mexico City and that it could be one of the topics to be discussed with the Salvadoran prelate, provided an FMLN-FDR delegation travels to San Salvador next week.

The FMLN-FDR said they have sent a new peace proposal for Holy Week to the government and that they have established contacts and talked with several Salvadoran political sectors in an effort to find common grounds.

They have said that their purpose is to seek agreements that might lead to a solution to the serious crisis that the country is facing under the administration of Christian Democrat Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Regarding the Holy Week truce, the rebels said that because this is a matter of general interest, the people should be informed well in advance in order to prevent confusion or accidents.

Regarding dialogue in general terms, the Salvadoran rebels have said: "We have not presented any new proposals to the Salvadoran Government during the past few weeks because we have not yet received an answer to our proposal presented in Ayagualo on 30 November 1984, in the second meeting after the one held on 15 October of the same year in La Palma."

Yesterday afternoon, Duarte told DPA that three levels of the dialogue are to be discussed and that the conflict is to considered from three viewpoints. One of them is national, the second is regional, and the third is international under the Contadora initiative.

He added: None of them excludes the others. "What I cannot tolerate is that they, the FDR-FMLN, try to prevail by force, that they always present themselves as the good guys, and that I am the bandit."

President Duarte said: "Their announcement that they will come to the country indicates a provocation." [sentence as received]

FMLN-FDR DENIES SUBMITTING NEW PEACE PROPOSAL

PA160202 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Attention local and international news media. Attention citizens. A bulletin issued by the FMLN-FDR referring to international news dispatches that state that the FDR-FMLN have submitted a new peace proposal to the Salvadoran Government and on a Holy Week truce requested by the Archbishop of San Salvador follows. In relation to these reports we make the following announcement to the people:

1. In the past few weeks we have not submitted a new peace proposal to Duarte's government, inasmuch as the discussion of the proposal we made during the second dialogue meeting in Ayagualo is still pending.

2. The FMLN-FDR have been holding meetings and talks in San Salvador with various sectors of the country in an effort to find issues on which we coincide and agree that can lead to the solution of the serious crisis the nation is facing under the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte.

3. The FRD-FMLN express their readiness to discuss the Holy Week truce requested by Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador. This is one of the issues that our delegation would discuss with Msgr Rivera y Damas next week in San Salvador.

4. Given that this is of general interest, any military agreement during Holy Week should be reported with due anticipation to all citizens to prevent confusion and incidents.

[Signed] FMLN-FDR

El Salvador, 14 March 1986

GUATEMALA

CEREZO COMMENTS ON STAGNATION IN INVESTMENTS

PA132340 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatamela in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo discussed some aspects of the government's increasingly confused economic policies during a conversation with reporters this afternoon. The president spoke about what some media sources have called investments stagnation.

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] There are investments. We want investments this year. People who want to analyze the situation must take into account the fact that we are talking about the starting point for a new phase. If we were to march backward there would be nothing to do in Guatemala. We are trying to take the first steps, as I have said in some speeches, toward Guatemala's economic recovery, and there is a possibility that in the near future we could view as important having a stock exchange, but our platform does not view this as an immediate endeavor, but as a future possibility. The same applies to the idea of revising the tax system to impose more direct taxes that would come to replace past taxes. This includes immediate implementation measures and measures that could be implemented in the future.

[Unidentified reporter] You spoke about creating 40,000 to 55,000 jobs, using 100 million quetzals. Where will the money to create these jobs come from?

[Cerezo] We have already clearly said that the tax we are studying would affect only exporters because this would allow us to immediately recover money that will help us somewhat diminish the fiscal deficit and to use the 100 million guetzals for public works that would open the jobs we have mentioned.

The idea is to break the vicious circle we have: The people do not want to pay taxes; subsequently, the government does not have money to create jobs, but the people want jobs. This tax would provide the money to create jobs. That is why we want to impose it. We said an average of 30 percent because products will not be affected alike [sentence as heard]. It is important to point out that the tax idea is not what some people have absurdly said: that those who have money pay the tax to benefit those who have nothing. [end recording]

President Cerezo also said that the peasants have not abandoned their agricultural activities.

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] They probably do not know that the capital of Guatemala has one of the highest unemployment rates right now, but peasants would not come to the capital anyway because this is the harvest season and there is a great demand for labor in the interior. In fact, we are having difficulties getting the coffee harvested right now.

We are not going to make all the investments in the capital. I believe this is the correct point of view. We are going to invest in all the municipalities of Guatemala.

The mayors will have money to do the work that is most necessary and which the citizens have been awaiting for many years.

Yesterday we gave a document to the media. A meeting will be called for tomorrow so that the various sectors may talk with commissions organized by the Cabinet. All the sectors will be heard. We will compile the proposals they will make and then we will do what all governments should do: discuss them, make counterproposals on proposals we cannot satisfy, and decide on whatever we believe is most adequate for the progress of the population.

[Reporter] Is there a deadline?

[Cerezo] We would like to have results by the beginning of next week. [end recording]

Finally, Cerezo said that it is possible that the cotton industry will not have to pay a 30 percent tax on exports.

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] [Words indistinct] that is the truth because not all products pay or can pay the same amount. We are interested in exporting vegetables, which are exported by the peasants to the United States and other places. This sector will not pay the tax because this is a new export product. Cotton is going through a difficult economic situation so it will pay a small tax, perhaps nothing. Coffee is going through a good moment, so it will pay a little bit more or much more.

The tax amount is going to be distributed to secure a 30 percent increase. They [not further identified] have to reach an agreement to determine how much each will be paying. That problems corresponds to them. We will make the decisions [words indistinct] with the representative of congress, the deputy foreign minister, and one of our most important political advisers. This is the [words indistinct] commission which of course includes the chief of staff and other people. At the Cabinet level, there is the political adviser, the deputy foreign minister and other [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Cerezo] On the 17th. We are going to talk about the agenda later.

HONDURAS

AZCONA DENIES SIGNING U.S. PACT ON AID TO CONTRAS

PA151843 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1753 GMT 15 Mar 86

[By German Reyes]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 15 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- President Jose Azcona Hoyo today denied having having signed any pact with the United States "either openly or covertly" to help the anti-Sandinist rebels.

The president thus contradicted press reports in the United States to the effect that Azcona Hoyo held negotiations with the United States on delivering supplies to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

The U.S. Congress will vote next week on the Reagan administration's request to grant $100 million in aid to the guerrillas who are fighting the Nicaraguan regime. Last week, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that Honduras is not an obstacle to helping the "contras and that these anti-Sandinist groups operate out of Honduran territory. "We have not signed any overt or covert pact," the Honduran head of state said, however. Azcona Hoyo also said today that "Honduras is and will continue to be an ally of the United States. [no end quotation mark as received]

Regarding the statements made by Shultz and Weinberger, the president said: "These are points of view; I think they understand that Honduras is an ally, is a loyal friend of the United States, and they trust that we agree on this stand."

AZCONA VIEWS MEETING WITH U.S. ENVOY HABIB

PA142201 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Mar 86

[By David Romero]

[Text] President Jose Azcona talked yesterday with Philip Habib, U.S. roving ambassador for Central America. They discussed the Central American situation. Habib told President Azcona that the United States will continue to support the Contadora Group. Here is what President Azcona had to say about his meeting with Habib:

[Begin recording] [Azcona] We talked in general about different subjects, mainly Central America and our relations with the United States.

[Romero] What did Habib suggest for a peaceful solution to the Central American problem?

[Azcona] Well, that the United States will continue to support the efforts of the Contadora Group. In my opinion this is very important. Contadora needs the support of all of the governments if it wants to find solutions to the problems.

[Romero] Mr President, what about our relations with Nicaragua?

[Azcona] As I already told you, the United States is going to continue to support the Contadora Group, and that is very important. [end recording]

These were brief statements made by President Azcona yesterday after his meeting with Philip Habib, the U.S. ambassador for Central America.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SAYS AMERICAN PEOPLE HELPING NATION

PA141944 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The American people are against the Reagan administration's terrorist policies for moral reasons, Commander of the Revolution President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said yesterday.

The Americans are aware of the fact that the White House interventionist policies in Nicaragua will end in a direct invasion of this country, and will involve American youths in a war similar to that of Vietnam, Ortega said.

The revolutionary leader underlined the contrasting attitudes of Mr Reagan, who wants the war, and the help the American people have offered and have already given Managua, by participating in the construction of schools, health centers, and homes. This is the true humanitarian aid the Nicaraguan people need; they do not need the $100 million that Ronald Reagan is requesting from Congress in order to finance the counter-revolutionary groups that murder, offend, and destroy peasants, children, women, homes, and supply centers in Nicaraguan rural zones, President Ortega concluded.

ORTEGA TO ATTEND AREA PRESIDENTS' MEETING

PA141800 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic, confirmed to Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle that he will attend the meeting of Central American presidents scheduled to take place in May in Esquipulas, Guatemala. The revolutionary leader expressed his willingness to participate in the meeting promoted by Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo. Carpio Nicolle yesterday visited Nicaragua to reiterate the invitation to Commander Ortega Saavedra.

Ortega pointed out that at the Esquipulas meeting the creation of the Central American Parliament will be discussed, and Nicaragua will present the proposal that bilateral agreements be discussed among the countries in the region in order to promote good-will between Honduras and Nicaragua.

Referring to the spirit that should prevail at the presidential meeting in Guatemala, President Ortega said that it is the Central American countries' duty to work in favor of peace, and in thie regard respond to the Contadora Group, Lima Group, and all of Latin America's desire for peace. Ortega added that the presidents of the region should state peace alternatives for the area, thus reducing the Reagan administration's excuses to justify its terrorist policies in Central America. It is necessary for peaceful proposals to emerge at the Esquipula meeting, in order to diminish the possibility of a war in the area.

Carpio on Meeting

PA150010 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle admitted today that President Daniel Ortega is willing to participate in the summit meeting of Central American presidents, which will be held in Esquipulas, Guatemala, next May.

Shortly before his departure for Honduras, Carpio Nicolle said that the Esquipulas meeting is an important step toward the democracy we all want. Following a meeting with President Ortega during his short stay in the country, Carpio Nicolle said that diplomatic agreements will be achieved between the governments in the region.

In addition, Daniel Ortega said that the presidential summit is an achievement in itself, but emphasized that countries in the area should solve their own problems without seeking the help of other regional countries.

The vice president of Guatemala said today that we must struggle to achieve peace when analyzing the Central American situation, the United States' presence, and its effects on peace. Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle said that his country maintains a neutral policy and does not interfere in other countries' affairs. Referring to the $100 million that the U.S. Administration is requesting for the contras, the Guatemalan vice president asserted that those matters are the exclusive responsibility of each country. He added that he held a positive meeting and talks with the Costa Rican leaders concerning peace in the region.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter -- in progress] ...Costa Rica you talked with its leaders. What were the results of these talks?

[Carpio] Very positive. We brought a personal message, as you know, from President Cerezo, and the Costa Ricans are interested in seeking ways to achieve peace.

[Reporter] Has the Central American presidents' meeting in Esquipulas been confirmed?

[Carpio] Yes, both President Monge and President-elect Oscar Arias agreed that the meeting should be held in Esquipulas, as President Cerezo has suggested.

[Reporter] What is your view of the $100 million being requested by Reagan in the U.S. Congress? Does this represent a threat to Contadora? What do you think?

[Carpio] This matter is the exclusive responsibility of each country.

[Reporter] Does this represent a threat against peace?

[Carpio] Well, Guatemala maintains a neutral policy and does not intervene in other countries' affairs. We think that we are struggling for democracy and, from this viewpoint, we would like to always have democracy throughout Central America so the people may choose their own destiny.

[Reporter] Mr Carpio, are the Guatemalans worried about the United States' military presence?

[Carpio] Well, I think Central Americans should solve their own problems. I think if we struggle for peace, we will always advocate dialogue, which is the most important. To be frank, [words indistinct] the marvelous thing would be for the Guatemalans, Nicaraguans, Central Americans, and all human beings to seek their own destiny. Therefore, we will always agree that we want our people to be happy. [end recording]

Ortega Meets With Carpio

PA141751 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Yesterday, Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle said that mutual respect is important among all of the countries to establish peace in Central America. During a brief 4-hour visit to Nicaragua, Carpio Nicolle met with the president and vice president, Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra and Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado respectively, and with Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the National Assembly.

The Guatemalan vice president relayed President Vinicio Cerezo's invitation again to Commander Ortega to participate in the meeting of Central American presidents scheduled to take place next May in Esquipulas, Guatemala.

Carpio Nicolle avoided talking about the $100 million for which the Reagan administration is seeking U.S. congressional approval to continue financing the counterrevolutionaries, saying that it is an internal problem that does not affect Guatemala.

Carpio Nicolle left Nicaragua yesterday, heading for Honduras. In addition to meeting with President Ortega, Vice President Sergio Ramirez, and Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the National Assembly, he also met with Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo and members of the Social Christian Party. Vice President Ramirez and Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman bid Carpio Nicolle farewell at the airport.

ORTEGA ON HONDURAN DIALOGUE, PRIESTS' REMARKS

PA141650 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Mar 86 p 4

[Text] President Daniel Ortega has stated that there is hope for establishing bilateral mechanisms to face the problems with the Honduran Government, noting that there is currently receptiveness for it.

Ortega highlighted the agreement that was established in that regard with Costa Rica to work in favor of a mechanism to verify and control the border area with the concurrence of the Contadora and Lima Groups. "We can also work with Honduras in that direction," he said.

Ortega's meeting with reporters occurred following his meeting with Guatemalan Vice President Jorge Carpio, who delivered the invitation for the meeting of Central American leaders to be held in Esquipulas and his attendance was guaranteed. [sentence as published]

The president also referred to the attitude of the U.S. people who oppose the Reagan administration's warmongering policy. Ortega said that they don't want their youths to come to Nicaragua to die. He added that in addition to this, there are other moral principles that prompt the U.S. people to oppose war because to them, it is inadmissible to have a policy of state terrorism such as that practiced by President Reagan.

Regarding Carpio's visit he said: "We feel that it is a responsibility of Central Americans, in the first place, to work for peace and therefore, we must respond to the Quatemalan initiative to have the very much needed Central American dialogue."

Asked about the visits of Cardinal Obando y Bravo and Bishop Vega to the United States, Ortega said that they were called on by the U.S. Government to slander the Nicaraguan revolution and thus give President Reagan excuses to justify his terrorist policy against Nicaragua.

He said that Obando y Bravo and Vega did not go to the United States to condemn the terrorist policy and the crimes that the contras have committed against women and children in Nicaragua.

He added that the attitude of the Catholic leaders "deserves our political condemnation and that of the Nicaraguan people." Ortega reaffirmed the principle of the revolution to respect religious beliefs, but we are also willing to face political attitudes against the revolution."

In conclusion, he said that he will participate in the funeral of the late Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme who he said "was a friend and defender of our process." He added that "we have deeply felt the death of Comrade Palme as the death of a world leader who favored peace."

PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR OLOF PALME'S FUNERAL

PA141348 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] President Daniel Ortega traveled yesterday to Stockholm, Sweden, where he will attend the funeral of Prime Minister Olof Palme who was murdered 2 weeks ago. Palme was considered by Nicaraguan leaders as one of the Sandinist revolution's best European friends. The former Swedish prime minister visited Nicaragua early last year to get a close look at the revolutionary process. On that occasion he inaugurated the Rivas hospital, which was constructed with aid from his country.

RAMIREZ VIEWS MEETING WITH U.S. HOUSE DELEGATION

PA151342 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1245 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] The acting Nicaraguan president has put U.S. congressmen in their place. He reiterated that it is immoral that they are discussing and approving funds to attack a nation. Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, acting president of Nicaragua, reiterated Nicaragua's honorable position in defense of Nicaragua's independence during yesterday's meeting with nine U.S. Republican Party congressmen. The Nicaraguan leader told the U.S. congressmen that it is immoral that U.S. congressmen come to Nicaragua to decide if they should allocate funds to destroy our democratic system.

[Begin recording] I met this afternoon with a group of congressmen who arrived on an unexpected visit to the country yesterday. Their number was smaller than we had expected, because there had been talk about 32 or 34 representatives, but only 9 arrived. I am mentioning the number just for your information because, we who have always been open to dialogue and have been willing to receive any mission from the U.S. Congress [words indistinct]. We met with them to talk with them [words indistinct] Nicaragua is a country of men of goodwill. We want peace and dialogue. However, in no way does this mean acceptance of a U.S. Congress right to discuss whether funds are allocated to terrorist forces trying to destroy the Nicaraguan democratic system and more importantly for us, to destroy human lives. We have obviously expressed this very clearly. We think that this debate is immoral, unjust, and illegal and that it violates the norms of international coexistence and that it even violates U.S. laws. We told this group of congressmen that we want peace and dialogue with the United States, that we want to reach a strong understanding to prevent bloodshed, and that the U.S. Government must stop financing the mercenary and terrorist forces. [end recording]

U.S. ROVING AMBASSADOR REPEATS 'BLACKMAIL' OF FSLN

PA141903 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] The Reagan administration's new roving ambassador for Central America has made his debut repeating the diplomatic blackmail that Napoleon Duarte launched several days ago under orders from Washington: That the United States is willing to resume bilateral negotiations with Nicaragua if the Sandinist government talks with its mercenary forces, the recently designated Philip Habib said yesterday in San Salvador. Duarte said the same after a visit to Washington.

Harry Shlaudeman's successor, described as the U.S. star negotiator, will not visit Nicaragua. He will visit Tegucigalpa, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

SOVIET WEAPONS TO BE SOUGHT IF CONTRA AID APPROVED

PA150326 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Washington D.C. -- Carlos Tunnerman, Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington, has stated that Nicaragua will request weapons from the Soviet Union to defend itself if the U.S. Congress approves the $100 million in aid to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries. The Nicaraguan diplomat told THE WASHINGTON TIMES [4-second break in transmission] does not know if they will need it, but Nicaragua is prepared for that possibility.

Tunnerman described the trip being carried out through the Central American region by new U.S. special envoy Philip Habib as a public relations campaign, adding that it is not true that the Reagan administration is willing to negotiate with [6-second break in transmission] Nicaragua and would already be defeated had it not been for the United States aid. In conclusion, he said that Nicaragua does not represent a threat for the United States because it is not a communist revolution, but a purely Sandinist revolution.

TINOCO RETURNS FROM TALKS, VIEWS BORDER DECISIONS

PA142235 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] The Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border agreement represents an important step toward peace in Central America, especially when the Reagan administration is bent on promoting war. This statement was made by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco upon his arrival last night from San Jose, Costa Rica, where he signed an agreement for the creation of an inspection and observation commission at the border.

Tinoco said that the United States is promoting a totally hostile course by trying to obtain aid for the contras. He added that the importance of the agreement is not only based on its contribution to decreasing tension in the area, but also on the fact that it proves that if there is political willingness it is possible to reach an agreement and improve relations. However, Tinoco stressed that if President Reagan gets the U.S. Congress to become an accomplice of his policy of financing the contras, then tension in Central America will be increased and the efforts being made by the Costa Rican and Nicaraguan governments would be affected. Tinoco reiterated that the Contadora Group and Support Group countries will meet next week in Panama. At that time, the exact date for the implementation of the inspection and observation commission will be established. Tinoco said that the inspection commission will study, in situ, some of the aspects that need to be clarified for the proper operation of the commission.

FDN REPORTEDLY SHOOTS DOWN MI-8 HELICOPTER

PA162028 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1959 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 16 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] reported in Tegucigalpa today that its combatants shot down a Sandinist People's Army [EPS] MI-8 helicopter yesterday.

According to the rebel source, the Soviet-made aircraft was shot down by machine-gun fire near Wiwili, Jinotega Department, north of Managua.

The FDN report, disseminated in Tegucigalpa at 1100 (1700 GMT), added: "This new blow against the Sandinists is the result of the stepping up of actions by our forces in Nicaragua, although our organization is experiencing supply and logistics problems."

ARDE, FDN POLITICAL WINGS SIGN 'UNITY DOCUMENT'

PA161519 Paris AFP in Spanish 2031 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Washington D.C., 15 Mar (AFP) -- The Nicaraguan Southern Opposition Bloc [BOS] -- political wing of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] and its military leader, Eden Pastora, today signed a unity document here with the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNO), which is the political committee of the Nicaraguan Democratic Forces (FDN) guerrillas. This information was reported to AFP by Eden Pastora's adviser Leonel Telles.

Nevertheless, the three UNO members, FDN political leader Adolfo Calero on the one hand; and Arturo Cruz and Alfonso Robelo -- the current favorites of the Reagan administration -- on the other; have not yet signed the agreement.

The Reagan administration is advocating this agreement, as part of its campaign to get Congress to renew military aid to the anti-Sandinist guerrillas. This aid was suspended in 1984.

The Reagan administration's efforts are also aimed at strengthening Robelo and Cruz within the UNO to the detriment of Calero. The former are regarded as being more democratic and apt to appease the U.S. Congress, while the latter is regarded as being linked to the FDN's Somozist military and civilian leadership, thereby making Congress nervous.

The agreement signed between BOS and Pastora is aimed at a political-military union between the two forces, having a common platform of principles, aims, and systems of military and political coordination.

Pastora proposed that the platform include the futher dissolution of the army used to overthrow the Sandinists, following the Costa Rican example. According to Telles, the platform calls for the creation of a "civilian police force."

Although Pastora, who is currently affected with typhus fever, did not participate in the talks, he signed the agreement.

Bayardo Lopez, Alfredo Cesar, Adolfo Chamorro, Alvaro Jerez, and Jose Avila signed for the BOS Executive Committee.

ARDE COMMANDERS SAY STRUGGLE 'REGRESSING'

PA160102 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2150 GMT 15 Mar 86

[By Juan Ramon Rojas]

[Text] San Jose, 15 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- Regional commanders of the anti-Sandinist ARDE have admitted that the guerrilla struggle against the Nicaraguan Government is "regressing," according to a document published today in this capital.

The report, addressed to Eden Pastora, Jose Davila, and Donald Castillo, top leaders of ARDE, is signed by regional commanders identified by the pseudonyms "Leonel," "Navegante," "Franklin," and "Conejo," among others.

With the document was a statement from the rebel alliance's "General Staff" signed by Commanders Adolfo Chamorro, Marco Aguado, Mario Aviles, Edmundo Leal, Roberto Chamorro, and Jose Marin, in which they state that they share Pastora's viewpoint regarding "the internal crisis in our organization."

"We have read the document" -- they say in a letter also addressed to Pastora, Davila, and Castillo -- "and having subjected it to an in-depth analysis, we share and support the statements made by our organization's regional commanders."

Pastora, commander in chief, and Davila, ARDE's top political leader, along with other ARDE leaders who form part of the Southern Opposition Bloc (BOS), are in Washington negotiating the "coordination" of the different anti-Sandinist forces.

These plans to unify the "contras" are part of President Ronald Reagan's efforts to attain congressional approval of $100 million in humanitarian and military aid for the anti-Sandinists.

The other anti-Sandinist bloc, the Nicaraguan Opposition Unity (UNOO, whose main group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) fights primarily in the northern part of Nicaragua, is headed by Arturo Cruz, Alfonso Robelo, and Adolfo Calero.

According to the regional commanders' document, ARDE's international problems "have not been treated seriously enough," and "ideas, suggestions, and feelings are generally interpreted as a lack of respect and even conspiracies."

"This situation" -- they added -- "has gradually instilled fear and silence in the comrades" and in many cases it reduces them to a "labor-management relationship that goes against our revolutionary dignity, and at times leads to something as immoral as using money as a means of making men do what is desired."

In another section of the ARDE internal report, the commanders say that "we cannot continue to maintain a policy whereby the ones least aware of the situation are the ones who suffer the greatest risks and sacrifices."

They also request a clarification of the strategy that is to be followed regarding the FDN, a differentiation between political and military issues, and they feel that due to the present situation, Eden Pastora "should play a decisive role in the political field" because in the military structure "the only thing he has done is weaken us."

"In this manner" -- they said -- "the political framework will be broadened, our international image will be strengthened, and the possibilities of aid will increase."

"In practice it has been demonstrated that there is a structural crisis (within ARDE) and that our organization is gradually weakening," they said.

Of the $27 million approved last year by the U.S. Congress in "humanitarian" aid for the contras, ARDE has so far received nothing, according to an ARDE spokesmen in this capital.

FDN CLAIMS 459 EPS CASUALTIES 1-15 MARCH

PA161842 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1825 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 16 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The rebels fighting against the Managua government reported here today that the FDN inflicted 459 casualties on the Sandinist troops during the first 15 days of March.

According to the FDN report, this organization killed 171 soldiers of the EPS, and wounded 288 others during the lastest clashes.

A bulletin published by the anti-Sandinist forces here today indicates that the clashes, 37 in all, took place in central Zelaya, Boaco, Chontales, southeren Zelaya, Nueva Segovia, and Esteli.

Lieutenant Lorenzo Cortes Estrada and Private Antonio Rodriguez are the only EPS casualties identified by the rebel forces.

According to their report disseminated here, the FDN's "freedom commandos" also destroyed trucks, armored personnel carriers, fuel depots, jeep-type vehicles, and others.

The rebels have asserted that they seized from the Sandinist soldiers AK-47 rifles, ammunition, belts, knapsacks, binoculars, sheets, and vests [peceras]

The FDN reported no casualties during the latest clashes.

According to their information "the EPS is suffering harder and harder blows with each passing day."

Contrary to FDN assertions, the Nicaraguan Govenrment authorities say they will have annihilated the anti-Sandinist rebels in 2 years.

The Managua government points out that, even with the $100 million in aid requested by U.S. President Ronald Reagan for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, the latter will be annihilated by the Sandinist army.

MINISTRY CRITICIZES ORDER TO REDUCE USSR DIPLOMATS

FL150208 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] A statement form the Cuban Foreign Ministry issued today says in one of its parts:

The Foreign Ministry considers the actions taken by the U.S. Government against UN missions from socialist states are, to say the least, violations of the previously mentioned UN agreement. [ot further expanded] and of international law and forms part of the incessant actions practiced by the Reagan administration to intimidate the United Nations and to try to influence it with its policy of harassment against any country or international organization that does not obey Washington's decrees.

The statement concludes: The Foreign Ministry simultaneously expresses its strongest condemnation of these unilateral actions, not only in the name of the Government of the Republic of Cuba, but for the integrity of the United Nations Organization, whose activities are being blocked again today, and alerts the world that these rude acts continue and are a prelude to the actions executed and planned by the Reagan administration against the United Nations, its system, and the right to free action and expression by all states that are part of the international community.

Havana, 14 March 1986

HABIB CITED ON TALKS WITH NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS

PA150450 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Ronald Reagan's special envoy for Central America, Philip Habib, has said in San Salvador that his government will renew talks with the Nicaraguan officials if they will hold simultaneous talks with the counterrevolutionary bands. Habib made these statements after meeting in San Salvador with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who conditioned the renewal of the talks with the Salvadoran guerrilla to a similar process in Nicaragua. This suggestion was rejected by the Sandinists as well as by the FMLN.

U.S. GOVERNMENT REQUESTS FUNDS FOR GUANTANAMO

PA150410 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] In its 1987 fiscal budget the U.S. Government has included $2.6 million to be invested in the Guanatanamo Naval Base, territory that the U.S. is illegally occupying. The amount is established in the draft budget that the White House has sent to the U.S. Congress for approval. The draft budget includes a total of $1.2 billion for U.S. military installations abroad.

COMMENTARY SCORES REAGAN THIRD WORLD POLICY

PA150055 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Mar 86

["Viewpoint" commentary]

[Text] The United States finds that it is not enough to have 1 million soldiers abroad. It is not satisfied with the dozens of camps in U.S. territory that house hundreds of terrorists being trained to attack independent countries.

The millions assigned to the counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Angola, and other nations do not completely please its hegemonist aspirations.

Recently, the White House, which has decided to impose the law of the strongest in international relations and to subvert all popular sovereignty processes, has given birth to a new monster: a secret intragovernment group whose task it, is to supervise and coordinate increased clandestine and paramilitary operations in independent Third World countries. THE WASHINGTON POST has reported that the group, called 208 because of the number of the White House room in which it meets, is increasingly implementing the Ronald Reagan doctrine of support for so-called freedom fighters. By labeling them this way, the U.S. President tries to hide the atrocious crimes that the Afghan, Angolan, Kampuchean, and Nicaraguan mercenaries commit against the civilian population. Dozens of persons who have nothing to do with political conflicts have died at the hand of these bands that Reagan tries to make appear as lovable and kind freedom fighters.

The 208 Group is composed of White House, State Department, Pentagon, and CIA officials. The CIA is in charge of the most important tasks, with an annual budget of more than $500 million for this purpose. Observers have not discarded the idea that Reagan could use this sum if his request to Congress for $100 million to rearm the Nicaraguan mercenary bands is defeated. The CIA, whose influence is increasingly stronger in government circles, is giving Afghan counterrevolutionaries approximately $50 million annually, delivers close to $12 million to Kampuchean antigovernment bands, and soon will give $15 million to the UNITA puppets. Of course, the CIA's objectives include the destabilization of Libya and support for subversion movements that might appear in Ethiopia and other nations.

THE WASHINGTON POST's exposure makes it evident that the U.S. President will use all of the political, military, legal, and illegal means to secure his objective: to subvert, or at least to stop, revolutionary and progressive movements throughout the world. Waving their anticommunist objections with the usual shamelessness, the U.S. Government and its septuagenarian president will not only have to face the opposition of the least reactionary sectors in Congress before being able to reach their objectives, but also that of the U.S. citizens who are increasingly gaining awareness about the deadly role that the current masters of the White House play in international politics.

GRANMA VIEWS DUARTE, SEAGA AS REAGAN 'VASSALS'

PA150404 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] Edward Seaga and Jose Napoleon Duarte are the leaders who give Washington the most valuable service in the Central American and Caribbean region. This is the appraisal of both personalities made by the Cuban GRANMA newspaper in a commentary entitled "In the Same Bed." According to the article, one can say with all justice that internationally, both leaders are the most faithful Reagan vassals, and at the same time they are allies of the aggressive and interventionist U.S. policy.

GRANMA says that Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga played an outstanding role in justifying and supporting the Yankee invasion of Grenada, and in the emergence of a counterrevolutionary military force in the Caribbean. In addition, he recently interceded to convince the tyrant Jean-Claude Duvalier to abandon power, but not before assuring the continuity of the Haitian dictatorship with others loyal to imperialism.

GRANMA explained that Duarte has a rich track record of U.S. services. His government has favored having the Pentagon direct and lead the strategy of the counterinsurgency struggle. GRANMA added that it is said that eight North American colonels work with the Salvadoran Armed Forces General Staff, and that there are from six to eight Yankee advisers in each garrison. The article adds that Duarte's latest service -- a truly vile one, to say the least -- was to propose that if Nicaragua agrees to negotiate with the mercenaries that are attacking here, the Salvadoran regime would be willing to talk with the guerrillas. GRANMA emphasized that this vile action was committed just when Washington is trying to secure a $100-million aid package for the counterrevolutionary gangs of Nicaraguan origin headed by former Somozist Colonel Enrique Bermudez, who participated in the 1965 Yankee invasion of the Dominican Republic. Continuing, the article states that Duarte is attempting to compare the Somozist criminals with the Salvadoran guerrillas, who have never been opposed to a national dialogue. Moreover, they have promoted such talks. Nevertheless, GRANMA concluded, such stances clearly demonstrate that Jose Napoleon Duarte and Edward Seaga gladly agree to share the same bed with Reagan.

NICARAGUAN MIXED COMMISSION MEETING ENDS

PA150408 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The seventh session of the Cuban-Nicaraguan Mixed Commission for Technical-Scientific and Economic Cooperation ended yesterday in Managua with the signing of the plan for 1986. Throughout the talks, the Mixed Commission evaluated the cooperation plan carried out in 1985 and emphasized the fulfillment of the goals planned in the areas of health, agriculture development, education, construction and transportation.

The communique stressed the role played by the medical brigades sent by Cuba to help the Nicaraguan people; the training, in Cuban schools, of 2,000 Sandinist teachers who have already joined the literacy campaign, and the support given in the struggle against the dengue epidemic.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER

FL142056 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1902 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Ingvar Carlsson, Swedish Prime Minister and president of the Social Democratic Labor Party, has met with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

Rodriguez is representing the Communist Party and state of Cuba at the funeral service for former Prime Minister Olof Palme, who was assassinated. The Cuban vice president is accompanied by Lionel Soto, secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee.

Rafael Rodriguez gave Carlsson a message from Cuba's highest leader, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, in which he expresses his most sincere condolences on Palme's assassination in the name of the president of the Councils of State and Ministers, the Communist Party, and the Cuban Government.

Carlsson was appreciative of the Cuban vice president's words and stressed that Palme's death is a hard blow to Sweden and a great loss for the Social Democratic Labor Party and for him personally.

VEIGA MEETS WITH SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION

FL150030 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Mar 86

[Text] Roberto Veiga, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and secretary general of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] has met with a high-level Soviet trade union delegation headed by Vladimir Sergeyev, chief of the Relations with Trade Unions in Socialist Countries Department of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

During the fraternal meeting, opinions were exchanged on the bilateral labor of the two trade union centers as well as topics related to the international trade union movement.

CASTRO REPORTS TO POLITBURO, SECRETARIAT

FL141322 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] First Party Secretary and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has presided over a meeting of the Politburo and Secretariat of the Central Committee, at which he gave a broad, exhaustive report on his recent trip to the USSR and the DPRK. Fidel stressed the importance of the deliberations and agreements of the 27th CPSU Congress, and described his meetings with the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, as very fraternal.

The commander in chief also referred to the meetings held with numerous party and state leaders of the USSR in which the excellent relations between Cuba and the USSR were obvious.

In describing his visit to the DPRK, Fidel described as admirable and exemplary the achievements of the Korean people and described the multiple fields in which Cuba and the DPRK can reinforce their ties and types of cooperation.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER ZUBIAUR MIR DIES

PA161650 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] Noel Zubiaur Mir, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, who has died in Havana from a heart attack, will be buried in the Colon cemetery this Sunday. He was also secretary general of the Cuban Workers Federation in Havana Province.

HAITIAN GOVERNMENT PLEDGES TO PAY $2 MILLION DEBT

PA152338 Paris AFP in Spanish 0518 GMT 15 Mar 86

[By Ramon E. Colombo]

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 14 Mar (AFP) -- The diplomatic conflict between Haiti and the Dominican Republic, which reached a climax last night with unofficial rumors about the reinforcement of vigilance on both sides of the border, appeared to be on its way toward a solution today. The Haitian Government has admitted owing the Santo Domingo government the $2 million that the latter demands. At noon, the Haitian Government released a communique signed by General Henri Namphry, chief of the National Government Council, pledging to pay the $2 million that the Dominican state sugar council delivered to dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier through his ambassador here.

In its communique, the government junta denied recent statements by Haitian Ambassador Herve Denis -- already transferred to Geneva -- who charged the Dominican authorities with being "liars." He denied having ever received this money, which represents partial payment for an official contract to hire laborers to cut sugarcane. According to the communique, Denis' statements were "personal" and do not commit the Port-au-Prince government. In addition, the Haitian Government asserted that the 3,000 Dominicans who live in Haiti are fully protected against groups of demonstrators who recently expressed an anti-Dominican stance.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ON THREATS TO DIPLOMATS IN HAITI

PA150435 Paris AFP in Spanish 1352 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 13 Mar (AFP) -- The Dominican Republic's Foreign Ministry has reiterated to the Haitian Government that "acts of provocation, intimidation, and threats" against Dominican diplomatic personnel in Port-au-Prince must cease. Meanwhile, the Haitian Embassy in Santo Domingo has given assurances that the Dominican officials in the Haitian capital will be adequately protected. The Dominican request, communicated last night by Foreign Minister Jose Augusto Vega Imbert, comes at a time when attacks against the Dominican Embassy have worsened, encouraged by Haitian groups protesting the bad treatment of the laborers that come from Haiti to cut sugarcane. Vega Imbert made this request after he received a letter from the Haitian charge d'affaires who, following instructions from his government, said that Dominican diplomats in Port-au-Prince will receive special protection. During the past few days, groups of demonstrators have maintained a constant siege on Dominican diplomats, and have sworn that they "will never again" cut sugarcane in the Dominican Republic in protest of the "slave treatment" they have received here.

PHYSICIANS CALL OFF 72-HOUR STRIKE 14 MARCH

FL141444 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] Hundreds of doctors striking against government-run hospitals and clinics in the Dominican Republic have ended their strike 1 day ahead of time. The 72-hour strike was called to demand better working conditions. It was called off after 48 hours when an aide to President Salvador Jorge Blanco said the president would meet with the doctors to discuss their demands. The doctors are demanding better equipment, basic supplies, and reparis in the nation's 98 government-operated hospitals and clinics.

ARUBA

NETHERLAND'S ENVOY ON DISMANTLING LAGO REFINERY

FL121600 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 12 Mar 86

[Text] The special Dutch Government envoy to Aruba, in the Netherlands Antilles, says the Lago Oil refinery in Aruba will not be reopened. He made his comments after discussions with the Aruban Government.

He said all aspects of a possible reopening of the refinery had now been carefully studied and that the Aruban Government will now negotiate with the owners of the refinery -- the Exxon Oil Company -- on the terms for dismantling the plant, which will cost between $50 and $100 million.

HAITI

TWO MINISTERS RESIGN; REPLACEMENTS APPOINTED

PA171218 Paris AFP in Spanish 1021 GMT 17 Mar 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 17 Mar (AFP) -- Two ministers of the Haitian Government resigned yesterday, a communique of the Government National Council (CNG) announced last night.

The two ministers that resigned are Commerce and Industries Minister Odonel Fenestor and Agriculture, Rural Development, and Natural Resources Minister Montaigu Cantave.

Both men had been ministers during the Jean-Claude Duvalier presidency, and were challenged by the staff of their ministries when they were appointed.

The new minister of agriculture, rural development, and natural resources appointed by the CNG is Gustavo Menager, an agronomist who has been director general of the Organization of the Development of the North in Cap Haitien. The new minister of commerce and industries is Leonce Thelusma, who served under the previous regime, but a few days ago resigned his post as director general of the National Bank of Agricultural and Industrial Development following a conflict with the staff.

POSTAL WORKERS' STRIKE SHUTS DOWN MAIL SERVICES

FL131522 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 Mar 86

[Text] Taxi drivers in Haiti who had been on strike since Monday are back at work now, but Haitian postal workers have walked out. The country's entire mail service shut down yesterday morning as the postal workers went on strike seeking the ouster of their director general and higher wages.

The postal workers' walkout is the latest in a series of sudden strikes which have affected the government-owned electricity company, the telephone company, customs workers, immigration officers, and water company employees over the past 3 weeks. In most cases, strikers are demanding higher wages and the ouster of officials appointed by the government of former President Jean-Claude Duvalier.